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THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	ARCADIA	7803	MANTUA	10609
15th "	ISIS	7911	.....	...
22nd "	GARONNE	6986	MOREA	10990
29th "	ARCADIA	7803	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
12th "	ORIAN	6960	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10609	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7598	.....	...
5th March	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	ISIS	7911	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10995
25th "	ARCADIA	7803	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
2nd April	CALEDONIA	10618	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7899	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8405
23rd "	MANTUA	10609	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May	CALEDONIA	7598	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
21st "	ISIS	7911	.....	...

The above steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
B City of Madras	4694	...	...
* B City of Manchester	5584	Jan. 17 1910	Jan. 29 "
* C City of Athens	5499	...	Feb. 10 "
A Hall Line (Hall)	5721	Mar. 3 "	...
B City of York	7705	" 22 "	Mar. 19 "
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 "	...
B City of Glasgow	6457	...	April 15 "
B City of Madras	4694	Apr. 21 "	" 31 "
* C City of Calcutta	7512	" 25 "	" 22 "
B Walton (Hall)	4931	" 26 "	May 5 "
B City of Manchester	5584	...	" 7 "
A Hall Line (Hall)	5721	May 24 "	...
B City of Karachi	5857	...	" 21 "
B City of Rangoon	6738	...	June 15 "

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING, 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay
a City of York	7705	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Calcutta	6457	17th Sept. "	10th Oct. "
a City of Genoa	7512	23rd " "	7th Nov. "

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.

	First Class	Second Class
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo		
To Naples		
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Colombo		
To Marseilles or Genoa		
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo		
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven		

For passage and further information apply to Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, [illegible]

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 10 Berth.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Leaves via.
SEVARKA	4,576	Mon. 3rd	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.M.*
DWARKA	1,402	Thur. 6th	all. 9 a.m.	Mandvi
LAMAIA	2,171	Fri. 7th	Jan. 6 a.m.	Direct†

* Perebunder Veraval, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSSRAH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,895 tons, on Thursday, 6th Jan. 1910, for Aden (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Basrah, Mohammerah and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo for through conveyance to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "AFRICA," 3,020 tons, on Monday 3rd Jan. 1910, for Veraval, Mangrole, Muscat, Pasni, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Basrah, Mohammerah and Basrah.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ORISSA," 5,436 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd Jan. 1910.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

31st December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Ringuet	20th Jan. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th July. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Robutel	24th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X.	28th Jan. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Baddicconi	25th May "
NERA	5,338	Marchetti	8th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, BY SHIPPING ACCORDING TO

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
SYDNEY	4,118	X.	28th Jan. 1910
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Dedde	25th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to

G. GRANDIDIER,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked at Moderate Charges.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Routes, Ports of Call, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Steam and Sailing Tickets issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard Railway Route.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO MARSEILLES.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

[illegible]

STEAMERS FOR KARACHI.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Net.	Month.	Port.
"Somanby"	3836	10th Jan.	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,

POST BOX 249.

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Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

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FOX, [illegible] LD. }
SUTT[illegible] & CO. }

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING [illegible] of every description.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT, Travellers' and DRAFTS granted on [illegible] Agencies.

[illegible] Agents in London for [illegible] Agencies.

[illegible] of every description effected.

PASSAGE AND ADVICE [illegible] Passages Booked in London free of charge.

[illegible] of every description executed.

[illegible] PASSAGE AND ADVICE [illegible] Passages Booked in London free of charge.

[illegible] and LUGGAGE, [illegible] SHIPPING [illegible] BOOK [illegible] Sheet will be [illegible]

16, CHARING [illegible]

NATIONAL BANK [illegible]

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL [illegible]
PAID UP CAPITAL [illegible]
RESERVE [illegible]

[illegible] and Current Accounts opened, Fixed Deposits received, Drafts granted, Bills collected, Remittances made by Telegraph, Letters of Credit issued, Foreign Exchange transacted, Trust Deeds and Powers of Attorney executed, Safe Deposit Lockers and Godowns for Storage of Goods and Bullion.

[illegible] Agents in London for [illegible] Agencies.

[illegible] Tokyo

London Bankers:—
[illegible] of England, The London Joint Stock Bank, The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ltd., [illegible] Bank, Ltd.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
[illegible] INTEREST allowed on CURRENT [illegible]

[illegible] on application.

THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
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MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or years, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a selection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

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STEVEN'S LIFTS

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BOMBAY.

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C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of CHEESE, MACCARONI, PURE OLIVE OIL, DRY NUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, CHESTNUTS, from the best Houses.

ALL NEW & FRESH LOT JUST to hand Oilmanstores and Provisions.

VISIT OUR STORES EARLY, REGISTER ORDER FOR XMAS.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
Furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Riveting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

CONSTRUCTION OF - - - - - -
All Manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our plant some further heavy machinery, enabling us to meet [illegible] requirements.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - - - -
Cranes and Hoists (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel, Iron, Tools, Water [illegible] Wallace Pendlebury Patent [illegible]

[illegible] Yards.

[illegible] BOMBAY.

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DUNLOP TYRES

Census of Tyres fitted to Exhibition Cars

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1,341 divided between 19 other tyre makers

BRITISH and FOREIGN.

GOLFERS.

The enjoyment of your games depends as much upon the ball you play with as upon other factors.

The Dunlop Golf Balls both

ORANGE SPOT AND JUNIOR

give the best results.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

[illegible] for Power Purposes.

The Company have much pleasure in announcing that from January 1st [illegible] Power purposes [illegible] except [illegible] Rs. 4-0-0 to Rs. 3-12-0 per thousand cubic feet.

A. R. BURT,
General Manager & Engineer.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.,

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW [illegible]
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING [illegible]
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING [illegible]
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES [illegible]
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING [illegible]
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL [illegible]
[illegible] — FOR PLANT [illegible]

ASIATIC PETROLEUM [illegible] LTD.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Local Train Service between Bombay and Kalyan.

ON and from the 4TH JANUARY 1910 and until further notice, the following LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS will cease to run:—

No. 107 Down Ex: Bombay 7-45
83 Down Ex: Bombay 10-3
87 Down Ex: Bombay 16-18
91 Down Ex: Bombay 17-55
110 Up Ex: Kurla 9-30
88 Up Ex: Thana 13-33
92 Up Ex: Thana 17-38
96 Up Ex: Thana 19-29

The No. 96 Down Thana Local leaving Bombay at 19-5 will run to Chinchpokli, Curry Road and Bhandup.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 31st December, 1909.

NOW READY

DIGEST OF THE CUSTOMARY LAW OF THE PUNJAB.

By the late Sir W. H. RATTIGAN, K.C.

New and revised edition by H. A. B. RATTIGAN, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab.

Price Rs. 16, postage extra.

JURISPRUDENCE.

By the late Sir W. H. RATTIGAN

(A reprint of the last edition.)

Price Rs. 13, postage extra.

Obtainable from the Manager, "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore.

NOTICE.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

THE Honorable Mr. W. H. SHARP, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, will deliver a lecture at the INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY the 5th January, 1910, at 6-30 P.M.

SUBJECT:—"EAST AFRICA," illustrated by lantern slides.

Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

G. F. CHALK,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 3rd January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 30th December, 1909.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,

2, LALAL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

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All accounts should in future be addressed direct to the Company at their offices at Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents,
The Asiatic Petroleum Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 1st January, 1910, the Undersigned will CEASE to be Agents for the ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION, 1910.

A SPECIAL CLASS will be held for preparing candidates for the above Examination, on SATURDAYS from 10-45 A.M. till 4-40 P.M. Commencing on SATURDAY 8th January, 1910.

Fee Rs. 4 per quarter.

CECIL L. BURNS,
Principal.

Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 17th December 1909.

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TROMBAY.

HOPELESS LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the most scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and nursing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

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Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
N. F. Allgless Leper Home, Trombay.

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Lessee and Manager, MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
POLLARD
LILLIPUTIAN OPERA CO.
50. Brilliant Artistes 50.

SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY.
SPECIAL MATINEE, AT 5 P.M.
"FLORODORA."
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"SPECIAL GALA" NIGHT,
"SKETCHY BIT."

Monday, 3rd January.—LADY SLAVEY.
Tuesday, 4th January.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
Wednesday, 5th January.—THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.
Thursday, 6th January.—LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!—POTPOURI.
FULL ORCHESTRA, Elaborated Scenery and Dresses.

Doors Open at 8-30. Commencing 9-30.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes, 50. 40 & 30.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.
CHILDREN TO MATINEES, HALF PRICE.

N.B.—Seats for this Evening's Matinee and night performance can be booked at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to-day.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

GRAND NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

"JOAN OF ARC."

A wonderful series of Pictures shewing the stirring episodes in the life of the great French Heroine.

"IN PORTUGAL."

Magnificent views of Lisbon, the Rivers Fagus and Douro, &c., &c.

FULL BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION,
"THE EXCELSIOR PIPER."
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

NEW YEAR'S DAY
No practice Session at 8 a.m.
GENERAL SKATING, 9 to 11 A.M.
Admission with use of Skates ONE RUPEE.
Attendance.
Coffee with light Refreshments will be served Free of Charge.
Sessions from 6 to 8 evening, Usual 9-30 to 11-30 at Night.

PREPARE FOR THE FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.
To be Shortly announced when valuable Prizes will be presented.

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ARE YOU WORRIED

With exorbitant prices for ACCESSORIES AND SPARES, Coupled with indifferent treatment?

IF SO, TRY
M. BUTLER & CO.
And you will find that they are not addicted to
FANCY PRICES,
And will give you prompt attention.

Call or write for anything you require to
M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

WANTED,—A competent BILL COLLECTOR who can give SECURITY of Rs. 1,000. Apply to No. 101, care of this Office.

WANTED,—An experienced and expert Graduate who can conduct office correspondence. Apply immediately to the MANAGER of this Press.

WANTED,—Two certificated Lady Teachers for Railway School, Ajmer.

HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM has lately received new year's presentation goods, Novelty, Chocolate, Coffee, Sweet, Cakes, Biscuits, etc. 52 Esplanade Cross Road.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

IF you want a reliable and cheap SECOND-HAND MOTOR CAR which is in perfect working order, apply to No. 1006, care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—A comfortable small cottage To Let. Complete with good furniture, etc. and situated near the Railway station and public offices. Apply to Box No. 102, care of this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. inspection respectfully invited.

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Rs. 1,00,00,000

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1910, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustee's Proceedings.
2. Letter from Mr. Balwantrao Janardhan Joshi and others—Complaining of inadequate supply of water at Kumbharwada, Dadar.
3. Memorandum from Mr. Balwant Mahadav—Inviting attention to the condition of house No. 46—52, Kamatipura 5th Lane, which is being repaired.
4. Letters from Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors—Requesting the Corporation, on behalf of their clients Charandasji Mandasji Saheb, High Mahant of the Kabirwadi Hindu Temple at Gilder Street, and Mr. Jeevanlal Pansal, not to sanction the erection of a Market on the site of the Gilder Tank.

Letters from the Commissioner—

5. Forwarding a return showing hours of water-supply to various localities.
6. Forwarding a statement of Assessment of Properties.
7. Forwarding a return of cycles and motor cars taxed in the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

8. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, a regulation providing for the temporary services of certain Municipal servants being treated as service qualifying for pension.
9. Recommending sanction to the grant for Vaccination being allocated as proposed by the Commissioner.
10. Recommending a grant of Rs. 228 to meet the payment of increments to certain clerks.
11. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the arrangements for water-supply at Kurla, the President of the Kurla Municipality be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
12. Recommending sanction to the construction of a drain at Dadar Road.
13. Recommending sanction to an agreement being entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for the maintenance of Municipal Telephone Connections.
14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,000 to supplement the grant for Road watering.
15-21. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers (15) of Rs. 1,075 to supplement the grant for contingencies of the Commissioner's Office; (16) of Rs. 564 to supplement the grant for Registration of Births and Deaths; (17) of Rs. 1,309 to meet an excess due to the temporary appointment of extra ward clerks; (18) of Rs. 1,000 to supplement the grant for printing and advertisement, Executive Engineer's Department; (19-21) of Rs. 4,760, Rs. 3,300 and Rs. 2,336 to supplement the grants for coals, stores, etc., for the Love Grove Pumping and Air compressor Stations.
22. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1910-11.

Government letters—

23. Regarding the proposed establishment of a Training College for Primary School Teachers in the City.
24. Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the constitution of the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India.
25. Inviting the views of the Corporation on certain suggestions in connection with the proposed Building Bye-laws.

Letters from the Commissioner—

26. Forwarding a report regarding Port Trust land at Wasi Bunder proposed to be sub-leased by the Tramways Company.
27. Requesting sanction to a private street at Nepean Sea Road being named Setalwad Road.
28. Requesting sanction to a sum of Rs.16,76,005-9-6, received as the Corporation's share of the credit balance of the General Account of the City Improvement Trust, being adjusted as proposed.
29. Submitting a scheme for the drainage of the High lands lying between Bhoiwada Cross Road on the north and Love Lane on the south.
30. Forwarding reports regarding the recent fire at Kalbadevi Road.
31. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Procter Road being exchanged for certain plots of land belonging to the Church Missionary Trust Association.
32. Reporting as to the question of widening sitharamchaly Road.
33. Requesting sanction to the sale of a plot of land at Dadyseth Agiary Street.
34. Forwarding a report from Health Officer on Malaria in Bombay from 1901 to 1909.
35. Requesting sanction to an application being made to Government for raising a loan of Rs. 55 lakhs.
36. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
37. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff surveyed by the Market Department.
38. Forwarding revised estimates for the construction of a Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road.
39. Requesting sanction to the construction of a stable at Kamattipura.
40. Requesting sanction to the construction of a hospital for the treatment of Municipal bullocks.
41. Requesting sanction to the leasing of a plot of land at Ormiston Street for stacking road metal.
42. Requesting sanction to the closing of a lane near the junction of Pydonie Road and Samuel Street, to the sale of a plot of land thereof.

Schools Committee Letters—

43. Forwarding excerpts from the Committees' Proceedings.
44. Requesting sanction to the payment of maximum salary of Rs. 20 to certain untrained teachers.
45. Notice of motion from Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For requesting the commissioner to arrange for roads being watered earlier during the morning and evening than at present.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

46. Intimating that Mr. Nowrosji Jehangir Gamadia has been nominated by the elected Councillors of A Ward to serve on the Liquor Shops Committee vice the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey.
47. Submitting a list of resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
48. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
49. Submitting a statement of Committees of the Corporation.
50. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1908-09, together with the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

51. Regarding the appointment of Water Engineer.
52. Regarding the oiling of streets in the City.
53. Regarding proposed amendment of the Municipal Act so as to empower the Municipality to levy octroi duty on tobacco in lieu of the special duties levied under the Tobacco Act.
54. Regarding a proposal for the removal of the Fitzgerald Fountain.
55. Regarding drainage works, &c., carried out at a house in Kawasji Patel Street.
56. Regarding the question of authorising the use of water taps of the make of Messrs. John S. Walford and Son.
57. Regarding matters connected with Tramway Extensions in the City.
58. Regarding proposed examination and survey of storm water drains in the City.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 31st December, 1909.

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H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey.....R Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Dick .....Flagship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 31.

Assaye.....4359 Jones .....P & O S N Co
Ascot.....2756 Booth.....J Morrison & Co
Ayathia.....634 Cackie.....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales.....Bo & H S & Co
Blake .....3896 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Bame .....1844 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Caledonia.....3529 W Hayward.....P & O S N Co
Ingleby.....2213 Home.....
Iran.....4066 Peabody.....Killick Nixon & Co
King Malcolm.....2825 Thomas.....Antwerp T Morrison & Co
Othello.....3327 Webster.....J Finlay & Co
Polunda.....728 Burton.....Moyston.....F Plant
Shah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....R and H B N Co
Strathnaver.....2818 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Stornband.....1692 Idd.....W & A Graham & Co
Srytiania Bebis.....2216 Cambasis.....
Umsinga.....1839 Robertson Saith.....15-12 W & A Graham & Co
Waroong.....1603 Morrison.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Southville	2265	Hair	Hull	14-12	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clan Macdonald	3112	Hayward	Havre	13-1	James Finlay & Co
F Silksworth Hall	3041	Williams	Antwerp	14-1	W & A Graham & Co
K Coronation	2375	Waters	Hull	7-1	W & A Graham & Co
M Kintail	2252	Griffith	Kobe	16-1	T Morrison & Co
N Northwales	2382	Owen	Liverpool	28-12	W & A Graham & Co
N Brilliant	8609	Morrison	Philadelphia	1-1	R A Willis
Q Ancroft	2106	Sprosen	Dunkirk	W & A G & Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Vermont	2723	Hargoess	Kobe	6-1-10	T Morrison & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	7-1	W & A Graham & Co
3 Eugenie S Embricos	2736	Embricos	Marseilles	6-1	Ralli Bros
4 Africa	2565	Seberich	Trieste	1-1-10	A L S N & Co
5 Luzon	3181	L Randie	Genoa	1-1-10	T Morrison & Co
6 Gibraltar	2473	Storey	not fix	S H Hoosein	
7 Fairport	2488	Greag	Antwerp	8-1	W & A Graham & Co
S Tynicham	2363	Jones	Hull	8-1	W & A G & Co
9 Kybfels	3179	Strycker	Hamburg	31-12	W & A Graham & Co
12A13 Parley	2785	A L Pritchett	Kobe	8-1	
16 Wooda	2460	Hughes	Liverpool	29-12	T T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Romanby s	Jones	Alexandria, Dec. 15
	India s	Haddock	London, Dec. 10

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Hindoo s	Groves	Hull
	Orissa s	Kedslie	Calcutta
	Querimba s	Smith	Rangoon
	Dumbea s	Rebufat	Noumea
	Amatonga s	Wooster	Port Said
	Seistad s	Layson	Bangkok
	Kybfels s	Strycker	Hamburg
	Nevenfels s	Sandotadt	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Friday:—

Steamer Spondilus, Moses, Soe-Soe.
" Africa, Seberich, Trieste.
" Himalaya, Spicer, London.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Romanby for Liverpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia," from Trieste, left Aden on the 29th December and is due here on the 4th January morning at 5 a. m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Nippon," left Trieste on the 29th instant, and is due here on the 18th January 1910.

DAILY EXPORT, DECEMBER 31.

FOR ANTWERP.

Selkswerth Hall s—440 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Fairport s—475 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Woods s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybfels s—1,999 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kintail s—1,001 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kintail s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Moyori Maru s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

1,850 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 1,640 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

S S Totemi Maru, 2,464 tons, Captain R Smith, sailed for China on 12th day of December with 1,500 bales twist, 12,211 bales cotton and the following Cargo:—

FOR SHANGHAI.

500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 500 bales twist, David Sasoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

500 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 2,000 baskets onions, B E Dadachanji; 500 cases raisins, E Jeewandas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

1,600 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 100 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 220 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 237 bales cotton, Y Dossa and Co. 300 bales cotton, D D Curranes and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,633 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,000 bags bone meal, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

100 bales cotton, D D Curranes and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 191 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 240 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, E D Master and Co; 900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, H M Madanwalla and Co; 400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SINGAPORE.

2,000 bushels onions, B E Dadachanji; 30 cases [illegible] Vadilal; 11 cases gum silk-

foodida, M & E Angalia and Co; 8 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 150 cases raisins, E Jewandas and Co.

S S Glendu, 2628 tons, Captain J T Norie, sailed for China on 10th day of December with 27612 bales cotton and the following cargo:—

FOR KOBE.

6073 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1100 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 400 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 521 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1459 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 300 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 300 bales cotton, Vateha Gandhi and Sons; 3849 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 4179 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 1300 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, S J David and Co; 1900 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Vateha Ghandhi and Sons.

IMPORTS.

S S Dumbea, 3,719 tons, Captain Rebufat, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Marseilles with the following cargo:—344 vermouth, 1,210 brandy, 8 raisins, 75 grapes, 202 wine, 2,250 almonds, 75 mineral water, 20 roots, 1,420 lead, 10 watches, 405 tale 23 safron, 23 umbrellas, 60 safron, 4,100 tiles.

THE YEAR'S VINTAGE REPORT.

Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., in issuing their Annual Vintage Report regret that owing to the abnormally bad weather that has been experienced, they can only report a generally poor Vintage all round. The following details are given:—

France.—Bordeaux.—The flowering took place under favourable conditions, but the rainy weather in May, June and July did great damage, and the quantity will be small and of ordinary quality. Previous Vintages have, however, turned out very well, and the wines of 1906, we consider, in particular, extremely good. The Vintage for the present year is about 1,000,000 hhds.

Burgundy.—The Vintage, owing to the prolonged rain, has turned out very badly and no great praise can be accorded to any of the wines produced. There is however, abundant quantity of the 1906, 1907 and 1908 Vintages, all of which are developing admirably.

Champagne.—This has been a disastrous year with regard to weather in nearly every wine growing country, and the Champagne district has suffered as such as any. There will certainly not be any wine good enough to ship as a Vintage. The 1904's and 1906's are both turning out very nicely and undoubtedly will be much appreciated.

Saumur.—Our remarks regarding Champagne apply here, but the considerable stocks of 1904's and 1906's in the hands of shippers are ample for future requirements.

Cognac.—The crop is considerably reduced on account of frost in the month of April and has suffered very much from want of hot weather. The out-turn will be about 2-3rds of an ordinary year, and the quality medium.

Germany.—The year 1909 will certainly not count as a "Vintage," but will show fair results in quantity and quality.

Portugal.—The weather will prevent the Vintage of 1909 being a great year, but some good clean wine has been produced. Shipments from Oporto during the past year have been 72,000 pipes against 70,000 pipes in the previous year.

Spain.—The Vintage is generally expected to turn out a medium one owing to the adverse weather and the falling off in quantity will be about 15 per cent.

Spanish Port or Tarragona.—A poor Vintage owing to the terrible wet. The "Must" shows little strength, color or vinosity. Last year "Mistelos," however, have turned out excellently and will prove most useful.

Madeira.—The weather merciful here and the Vintage is expected to be a good one, with full average crop.

Cicily.—The abundant rain has not damaged the grapes as much as expected, and the quality of the wine produced may be very good. As regards quantity this will be about one quarter more than last year.

Italy.—Owing to the [illegible] stocks held, the damage done by the [illegible] will not be so severely felt as otherwise [illegible] yield will be one third less than last year, and [illegible] quality inferior.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	13,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MARSEILLES	SINGAPORE
CANTON	MANILA	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PEKING	YLOILO
HANKOW	PENANG	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co. Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 1½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 150 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 3 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 2 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received for this account and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRAWACK,
Manager.

[illegible] Bombay, [illegible] 1909.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STOBY—December 31, at Clarke House, Fort, Bombay, the wife of Stewart S. Story, of a son.

AUSTRIA.

DEATH.

BARRY—Dec. 24, at Innsbruck Austria, Lt.-Col. J. P. Barry, I. M. S.

REQUIEM MASS.

On Monday next the 3rd instant, a Solemn Requeim High Mass will be given at the Church of Lady of Rosary, Mazagon, at 7-15 a.m., for the repose of the soul of the late Earnest Archibald Van-Wullen, being the 30th day of his demise.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Downs take this opportunity of thanking the Volunteer Officers, Volunteers and the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps who kindly attended the funeral of the late Earnest Archibald Van-Wullen their brother-in-law and brother.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAL—December 19, at Cuttack, the wife of Hastings E. Beal, of a daughter.

PATERSON—December 27, at Mhow, Central India, the wife of Major Ewing Paterson, Inniskilling Dragoons, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—Dec. 10, at 22 Edgar Road, Winchester, Hants, the wife of James Adam, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (Railways), of a daughter.

BUTE—Dec. 12, at Mount Stuart, Rothesay, the Marchioness of Bute, of a son.

EDGE—Dec. 4, at Claremont, Guildford, wife of R. C. Edge, Indian Public Works Department, of a son.

JAMES—Dec. 11, at 11 Draycot Avenue, the wife of Capt. the Hon. C. James, of a daughter.

KEALY—Dec. 1, at Bradley, Derbyshire, the wife of Capt. P. H. Kealy, R.E., of a daughter.

LONSDALE—Dec. 12, at 13 Mansfield Street, London, the wife of Capt. Heywood Lonsdale, of a son.

MALLET—Dec. 12, at 25 Bolton Street, the Hon. Mrs. Ernest Mallet, of a daughter.

SINGER—Dec. 5, at 3 St. Michael's Terrace, Devonport, the wife of Capt. Morgan Singer, Royal Navy, His Majesty's ship Roxburgh, of a son.

SMITH—Dec. 11, at Idsworth, the wife of Capt Herbert Clementi Smith, R E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CULME-SEYMOUR—ORR-EWING—Dec. 7, at St. Luke s, Chelsea, George, son of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, to Janet Beatrix, daughter of the late Charles Orr-Ewing, M.P.

OZANNE—WYLDE—Dec. 8, at the church of St. Michael and All Angels, Depot Royal Marines, Deal, Capt. Harold Ozanne, R.M.L.I., to Mary Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Col. E. A. Wylde, R.M.L.I., commandant, depot Royal Marines.

SOPPITT—JONES—Dec. 9, at St. Albans Cathedral, Archard Soppitt, M.A., to Emily Maud, daughter of the late Henry Jones.

TREVELYAN—AITCHISON—Dec. 7, at St. Andrew's Church, Oxford, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., to Winifred Helen, daughter of the late Sir Charles Umpeston Aitchison, K.C.S.I.

DEATHS.

CRIGGS—Dec. 13, at Tangley Park, Worplesdon, Surrey, Dept. Inspector-General Horace E.F. Cross, R.N. (retired), aged 60.

GRAYSON—Dec. 6, at 20 Gilet Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool, Colonel Charles Grayson, V.D., aged 63.

GREY—Dec. 7, at Scarborough, Capt. Henry R. E. Grey, R.N. (retired), son of the late Right Hon. Sir C. E. Grey, G.C.B., aged 75.

HOWARD OF GLOSSOP—Dec. 7, at Folkestone, Winifred Lady Howard of Glossop.

JOHNSON—Dec. 11, at Bournemouth, Sir Samuel George Johnson, of Nottingham, aged 78.

MELLISS—Dec. 8, at 16 Hollycroft Avenue, Hampstead, Alice Elizabeth Louisa, wife of J. C. Melliss, and daughter of the late Col. W. C. Stace, R. E., aged 63.

PATEY—Dec. 9, at Grimblethorpe House, Scrabsea, Mary Patey, widow of Capt. G. R. Patey, R.N., aged 93.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY,

New Year Day.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8-40 and 10 p. m.

Skating Rink, Cricketham-road, 6 to 8 p. m. and 9-30 to 11. p.m.

Maxim; "You will never never get rich so long as you have to do a thing twice to get it done once."—PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

MOONSHEE MADHOLAL OF BENARES.—Moonshee Madholal of Benares, C. S. I., who was some time ago a member of the Supreme Legislative Council, has come to Bombay for a short time and is staying in a bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.—Government have appointed the Advocate General, Bombay, to be an additional Member of the new Bombay Council. The Sirdars of the Deccan have elected Meherban Narayenrao Govind, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, to be their representative in the new Bombay Council.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.—At a general meeting of the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association, assembled under the presidentship of Mr. Lakhamsey Mepper, the following resolution was passed unanimously and was duly forwarded to the Secretary to the Government, "That this Association expresses its deep sorrow at the sad news of the dastardly outrage committed by an Indian, on Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the able, popular and learned Collector of Nasik, and condemns in the strongest terms, the foul crime and its cruel perpetrator, and also expresses its deep sympathy with Mrs. Jackson in her sad bereavement."

A NEW BANK IN BOMBAY.—We learn that a new Bank is about to be started in Bombay with the name of the Credit Bank of India, with a capital of one crore of rupees. The Bank will be indebted for its origin to the enterprise of Mr. Jaffar Jeesab. It will be placed under the management of an experienced European gentleman and the board of directors will look to all its affairs. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Newroji Pestonji Cama, Kazi Kabiruddin, Rustom K. B. Cama, etc., have consented to join the Board.

A NEW M. D. OF LONDON.—A cablegram has just been received that Mr. Shantaram R. Shirgaokar, who went to England for studying medicine, of Bombay, in 1903 has passed the London M. D. examination. He took his B. A. in the Bombay University in 1900, after which he joined the Grant Medical College. After studying there for three years, severe illness prevented his going up for the third year examinations, and after that he left for London. He studied there at King's College and St. Mary's Hospital. He will come back shortly, and intends starting private practice in Bombay.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme this evening:—

March	Ambiorg Ambros	Thurbon
Overture	Knight Errant	Bendix
Valse	The Merry Widow	Franz Lehar
Selection	The Spring Chicken	Ivan Caryll
La Petite	Tonkinoise (my chin chin Lo)	Curiskine
Gatenuezo	The Gondolier	Fowse
Galop	Joke Fun	Hall

BAND AT THE [illegible] By kind permission of [illegible] the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme [illegible] this evening at 6 p. m. under the direction of Mr. Melfiggiani:—

March	The Rifle Regiment	Rosas
Overture	Le Duc d'Ormie	Auber
Song	By the Fountain	Adams
Selection	Folk songs of Italy	Bampfortti
Valse	Pantalsil	Coote
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Soota

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Colonel W. E. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme, of music at the Victoria Gardens this evening under the direction of A.F. Hawkes:—

March	The Cameronians	Lovell
Ballet Music	Gustave III	Auber
Ballad	Eileen Alannal	Thomas
Dances	From Henry VIII	German
Lies	Morgan Stanchen	Schubert
Selection	Arcadians	Talbot
Valse	Lustige Brudar	Vollstedt
Two Step	The Coons Parade	Rose

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Capricho Espanol	Morsima	Espinosa
Polka	Bonbons	Ziehrer
Valse	A Waltz Dream	Straus
Selection	A Life on the Ocean	Binding
Grand Selection	Reminiscences of Scotland	Godfrey

DEATH OF COLONEL J. P. BARRY, I.M.S.

WE deeply regret to record the death of Colonel J. P. Barry, I.M.S., which occurred on Christmas Eve at Innsbruck. Colonel Barry, who held many important appointments in the Presidency, was one of the most popular officers in the service and the memory of a warm-hearted, genial friend will for long remain with those who had the privilege of knowing him. He was a prolific and fluent writer to the Press, and contributed many letters on local topics, not always without a caustic touch, to the "Bombay Gazette" and other papers. He also wrote a number of picturesque articles on his travels in Austria and the Tyrol, a favourite holiday haunt of his. He was always ready to take up cudgels on behalf of his service and was the author of several strong memorials to Government. Many years ago he also contributed largely to a correspondence in the local Press on the improvement of the passenger service between India and England, and which appeared at the time to have taken some effect.

Colonel Barry was born in Dec. 1854, and entered the service in April 1882. He was a very able officer and obtained the rank of Lieut. Colonel in April 1903. His last appointment was that of Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District. Never of very robust health, he had lately become very delicate and in the beginning of November went to Innsbruck in the hope that a bracing climate might effect some improvement.

He leaves a widow and three children, one of his daughters being the wife of the Honble Mr. R. A. Lamb, Chief Secretary to Government.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Consideration was given to a letter to the Corporation, from Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Charandasji Mandasji Saheb, High Mahant of the Kabirwadi Hindu Temple at Gilder Street, stating that their client and the worshippers at the temple have learnt with great surprise and consternation that the Municipality propose to construct a market on the site of the Gilder Tank which is close to the temple, that the sale of flesh, fowl and fish therein will injure the religious feelings of their clients and that they trust the Corporation will reconsider the matter.

The Committee also considered a letter to the Corporation, from Messrs. Thakurdas & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Jeevanlal Pansilal, Executor of the will of the late Baboo Pansilal Poonamchand, stating that a large block of buildings has been constructed and more blocks are proposed to be constructed by their client at the junction of Gilder Street and Grant Road for the occupation of Hindus exclusively and that their client and his tenants submit that any market on the site of the Gilder Tank where flesh, fish or fowl is allowed to be sold will considerably injure their feelings and also prove a source of nuisance. It was requested that no market may be allowed to be built on the site in question.

It was resolved to forward the letters to the Corporation for disposal.

THE MOHORRUM MEETING.

At the invitation of the Police Commissioner, a meeting of Mahomedans was held in Nur Bagh on Thursday last to discuss measures for ensuring peace at the coming Mohorrum. There were present the Turkish Consul and Vice Consul, the Divisional Superintendents of Police, the leading Sunni Musalmans of the City, the leading Bohras with their Chief Amil, and the Taziawallas, Tabutwallas, Panjawallas and Sangwallas from every part of the Island. The Commissioner opened the proceedings with a speech in which he impressed upon all Musalmans the necessity of setting aside sectarian differences and asked the Sunnis to agree not to play music outside the Mosques of the Bohras, and particularly outside the Mosque in Dector Street. He based his desire for this arrangement upon (a) the need for keeping order at this great annual festival and (b) a written promise received from the Head Amil Saheb that the Bohras would not play music inside their Mosque, as this was deemed undesirable by the Sunnis. Some discussion then ensued, at the end of which the Head Amil rose and made a conciliatory speech, in which he undertook that music would not be played inside the Bohra Mosques and on behalf of the Bohra community requested the Sunnis to treat any causes of friction, for which the Bohras may have been heretofore responsible, as past and bygone, and asked the Sunni Musalmans to show an equally conciliatory spirit. The Sunni Musalmans received the Amil Saheb's speech with acclamation and at once agreed to the Commissioner's wish, namely that no music should be played during the Mohorrum outside the Mosques of the Bohras. Now that both parties have met in a spirit of conciliation and have each given their promise to avoid what has always been a source of friction and annoyance, it is hoped that the Mohorrum will pass off peaceably in accordance with the highest teaching of Islam.

POLLARD'S LILLIPUTIANS.

"The Gaiety Girl."

THE Lilliputians have never had a more successful stay in Bombay than that of which the first week is just closing, and last night there was a good New Year's Eve house to see "The Gaiety Girl," one of the earliest successes of the old "Gaiety." Miss Ivy Pollard played the leading role of Lady Virginia Forest and did it exceedingly well. The suggestions of a lady with a past, which, of course, have to be put into the part, were expressed very adroitly and from such a youthful actress were not without a certain amount of drollery. Johanie and Freddie Heints as usual took charge of the comic incidents, with some very clever assistants. Freddie was Dr. Montague Brierley and wore a lovely smug smile all the time, while Johanie contrasted with this part all the brusqueness and [illegible] of the stage soldier. Master Walter Bynes again was a thoroughly humorous Scotchman, and Master Leslie Donoghey was just as crusty as Divorce Judges are supposed to be and just as genial as they are represented when they see a pretty witness. Miss Violet Jones and Miss Rose McGorlick did some pretty singing and there were plenty of dances to show once more what really clever dancers these children are.

This evening at 5 o'clock a Matinee [illegible] of "Florodora" will be given [illegible] be admitted at half price. [illegible]

NATIONAL FOOD REFORM ASSOCIATION.

IN view of the General Election, the National Food Reform Association, of 178, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S. W., has addressed to Parliamentary candidates a series of questions dealing with such subjects as the feeding of the Army and Navy, inmates of prisons, workhouses, etc., underfed scholars, the milk supply, the teaching of cookery, etc. in schools, patent medicines, the publication by the Government of information as to the nutritive value of foodstuffs, and the treatment of inebriates. The following is the letter addressed by the Association to all Parliamentary candidates:

Dear Sir,—In view of (a) the widespread physical degeneracy of the people of Great Britain as revealed in the evidence before the recent Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration (vide also appended extracts); (b) the very general ignorance of household management, and particularly respecting the choice and preparation of food, noted by the above Committee; (c) the close connection between improper, inadequate, and unscientific feeding and the drinking habits of the people, to which the same Committee refers; (d) the alarming increase of cancer, appendicitis, and other grave diseases which experts attribute to errors in diet; the Committee of the National Food Reform Association would be glad to know whether they may count on your support in any efforts they may make to bring home to His Majesty's Government, and to Parliament, this serious state of things, and, in particular, whether you will join them in (1) urging His Majesty's Government to publish, in a popular and easily accessible form, full information as to the nutritive value of foodstuffs, as is done in the official bulletin issued by the Office of Experiment Stations in connection with the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture; (2) supporting a proposal for a Government inquiry into the feeding of the Army and Navy, both at home and abroad, the inmates of prisons, workhouses, and other institutions, and of underfed scholars, with the object of procuring a maximum efficiency with a minimum expenditure of public money; (3) endeavouring to secure the more systematic and scientific teaching of c

THE NATIVE PRESS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The sudden announcement in the "Bombay Gazette" last Monday, publishing the names of four gentlemen to be appointed members of the new Legislative Council has stopped further speculation on the point. So many different names were guessed and so many were freely mentioned as a matter of certainty that one was wondering how it was possible for Government to nominate all those recommended though the seats were only four. That's by the way. Those who are nominated are all public men known to the public for their taking an active part in one or the other branch of public usefulness. Mr. Peerjee has already proved himself to be the most confident and trusted representative of the European mercantile community and has been known to the public as an active member as their representative on the Legislative Council. Sir Shamson David's public career has been up to now purely civic and his experience of Municipal affair is expected to stand him in good stead when he is on the Governor's Council. The other two gentlemen being Indians, their nominations are viewed with greater interest. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey has been on the Council for some time and the public have nothing new or novel to expect from him. But the appointment of Dr. Temulji Nariman carries a double significance. Until recently when he was nominated on the Civil Board his public services were confined to the Bombay University and his own community. It is the latter, we think, which makes him more qualified to assist on the Council than anything else. In political questions he has but taken a very small part and that too when politics incidentally crept into educational or civic questions. The Parsees as a whole, as one of the minor communities, the only hope of returning their own representatives is at best very precarious, the strongest argument viewed being that they were likely to lose representation on the Council being only a small portion of the general electorate body. Thus Dr. Nariman's nomination can be construed as a gentle hint to the very anxious Parsees that Government is not neglecting the minorities so far as lay in their power. The strongest and most powerful reply has already been given in the unanimous election of Sir P. M. Mehta by the Bombay Corporation. Parsees have, therefore, not much to grumble about their representation on this first new Council. In addition to these, Ahmedabad and Surat have both been favoured with a Parsee representative each, and Mr. Vakil and Mr. Mody, are Parsee representatives of no mean order.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE CONGRESS.

The "Parsi":—The Presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya in place of Sir Pherozesha Mehta has been very generally approved. There is a good deal that is almost identical in their views—the same uncompromising acceptance of settled facts and the same basing of ideas upon a solid foundation instead of upon dreams. But there is no gainsaying the fact that Sir Pherozeshah is by far the more considerable figure in Indian political progress and that his personality, had he found it possible to hold office, would have been a more powerful force in binding together the fractured sections of the Congress than the Pandit's. Still, there are reasons why a leading Hindu should, other things being equal, be chosen to preside over the Lahore Congress. Pundit Madan Malaviya will be in a better position than could possibly be a Parsee from Western India, to effect a reconciliation between the Extremist tendencies of the Arya Samaj. The Bombay branch of the Samaj, doubtless quite honest sincerely, recently disclaimed seditionist sympathies, but there have been evidences during the last few years that individual Samajists lend their powerful political opinions to draw upon the Samaj acutely some suspicion of being engaged in [illegible] propaganda. It would be a misfortune if the Arya Samaj was so reckless as to get proscribed like a Bengal Samiti.

THE CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

The "Indian Spectator":—Of the resolutions which it is [illegible] to the meeting of the Congress, the [illegible] are those arising out of the new [illegible]. The first is a complaint that the claims [illegible] classes are not sufficiently recognised [illegible]. With regard to the [illegible] that a reform introduced [illegible] almost sure to bear [illegible] other [illegible] England is still [illegible] [illegible] being a thing of little [illegible] great lords were [illegible] starved in garrets; [illegible] themselves considerably [illegible] cultured body of men [illegible]. Some of our large [illegible] are quite as bad as the [illegible] are either improve [illegible] gradually by superior [illegible], however, whether this [illegible] whether education should [illegible] an end—and that [illegible] wealth. The Government of [illegible] appeal to the claims [illegible] the Indian Civil Servants [illegible]. The educated classes in [illegible] the state supremacy for [illegible] Civil Service, but find [illegible] with an approximation to [illegible] the most incongruous since [illegible] past hundred years. [illegible] language and the con- [illegible] new ideas in administration, [illegible] to be regarded as the [illegible]

WILL FOR POOR PARSIS.

In his speech at the opening [illegible] erected in Gilder [illegible] H. E. the Governor made a [illegible] Peabody of undying fame, [illegible] masses has done in Eng [illegible] established, in a smaller way, [illegible] Bombay for his own com- [illegible] Mansion is familiarly styled in [illegible] Parsi. Peabody, as he has not [illegible] the community to imitate the [illegible] for its poor people, [illegible] movement and an active [illegible] to the hardships [illegible] to eke out means of livelihood [illegible] Mansion realized that their [illegible] is crowded and unhealthy [illegible] what housing accommoda- [illegible] since devoted himself heart [illegible] funds, erecting new buildings, [illegible] alterations and looking after those [illegible]. The philanthropist who desires to [illegible] new blocks of buildings [illegible] trouble beyond announcing his [illegible] Mr. Marsban, and the rest is done by [illegible]. In the preliminary function of acquiring [illegible] at this stage that the building appears in [illegible] and modest, the work is gratuitously super- [illegible] by him in every detail. His [illegible] trained and accomplished architect, [illegible] good stead in building the chawls [illegible] lines and up-to-date principles of [illegible] attendant upon his project [illegible] the poor has induced many [illegible] to direct his wealth to this [illegible] and during the few years that have [illegible] since Mr. Marsban built the first [illegible] a large number of cheap rent re- [illegible] been erected for the poor of the com- [illegible]. However, as is not yet done that is [illegible], and there still exists a very pressing [illegible] for cheap and sanitary buildings for their [illegible]. As H. E. the Governor observed, the housing [illegible] is at the very root of the moral and [illegible] of our poor people. Charity in this [illegible] therefore, more beneficent in its practi- [illegible] than money spent of the endowment of [illegible] and dispensaries.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The "Indian Spectator":—In the current number [illegible] Review," the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, [illegible] on the concessions made by the [illegible] to the educated classes, raises [illegible] question whether "the anomaly of [illegible] appeal to the Privy Coun- [illegible] decided in England" [illegible] An appeal to the Privy Coun- [illegible] means enormous expense. The [illegible] suggests the establishment of a Court [illegible] Appeal in India, consisting of the Chief [illegible] of the four High Courts and four or five [illegible] Indian Judges. The anomaly is not [illegible] in the Privy Council hears appeals [illegible] In fact they are appeals to [illegible] Council in theory. The [illegible] not personally hear them [illegible] establishes a counsel [illegible] sovereign and the [illegible]

India was granted by Royal Charter as early as [illegible], when the difficulties carrying complaint to the Sovereign across thousands of miles were much greater than now. The inherent right of the Crown to hear appeals from subjects beyond the seas, which is traced by historians to the reign of Henry VIII, may be exercised as well through a Council sitting in India as through one sitting in England. The Council in India, acting as the Court of Final Appeal, may profess to advise His Majesty no less than the Privy Council, and the judgments may be sent to England and returned before they are delivered. So far as the interests of the litigants are concerned, the fiction will make no difference. But the office of Sovereign is surrounded by a number of prerogatives in order to maintain the respect and reverence due to the monarchical idea, and from this constitutional point of view any change which interferes with that sentiment of reverence is likely to be deprecated as an interference with the monarchical theory. The place where the Council meets must have certain historic associations to lend sufficient colour to the theory that the appeal is heard by the Sovereign in Council. The geographical distance between India and England will mar the unity and compactness of the fiction. At any rate, the English people may not agree to India being excluded from a jurisdiction to which the Colonies submit. There will have to be one rule for both.

THE MURDER OF MR. JACKSON.

The "Gujarati":—The account of Mr. Jackson's murder at Nasik [illegible] theatre where a dramatic performance was to be given in his honour has aroused a feeling of general indignation, horror and abhorrence amongst all classes of the Indian community. That it has produced similar feelings in the Anglo-Indian community is but natural. That a sympathetic, broad-minded and popular officer like Mr. Jackson should have been chosen as his victim by an infamous young assassin, on an occasion when all classes of people at Nasik had been vying with one another for nearly a week in showing their gratitude towards him and honouring him on the eve of his departure for Bombay, shows the unspeakable enormity of the crime. There is a good deal of similarity between it and Dhingra's crime and the circumstances connected with Mr. Jackson's murder prove how the minds of demented fanatics bent upon mischief are affected by the example of a Dhingra or a similar lunatic. Mr. Jackson's assassination is a most shocking instance of its kind. Mr. Jackson was one of the ablest Civilians in the Presidency and had filled many responsible posts one after another. He was a Master of Arts of Oxford, a brilliant linguist who well understood the vernaculars of Western India and could talk with the people in their language with ease and facility and a well-known Orientalist. He treated Shastries and Pandits with courtesy and consideration and was never loath to learn from them. He was extremely genial, social, kind and courteous towards all, and none but a fiendish lunatic could ever have thought of taking the life of such an esteemed friend and well-wisher of those amongst whom he lived and performed his official duties. There is no Indian known to us who has not denounced this atrocious crime with a deep sense of indignation and detestation. That the closing days of this noteworthy year should have been disgraced by one of the foulest crimes is, indeed, a dire misfortune for us all. Would that Providence had intervened and saved a life so precious and a spirit so good and gentle.

The "Gujarat Mitra":—Another fell deed of unutterable atrocity sickens the fair name of India. It is in its nature, a political crime of very far-reaching significance and therefore it is all the more deplorable that the new year of the new regime is to be ushered in with the shedding of innocent blood. Oh! the black deed and the shame of it! The anarchical atrocities of the West are alien to our Eastern peoples. But with the good of the West, the anarchism of the West also has insidiously entered our country; and has come to stay, it seems. The murderer of Mr. Jackson is a youth belonging to the Brahminical community of the Deccan. It is very unfortunate that the suspicion with which the community is looked upon, should have been accentuated by the fact that the murderer comes from that very community. There is no doubt but that the bare-brained [illegible] a catspaw—a mere tool in the hands of invisible agents who have earned for themselves by no means enviable name of traitor—traitors to the Government, traitors to their country, traitors to humanity.

THE ALLAHABAD BANK.

Annual Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 30.

The result of the working of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the year ending the 31st December, 1909, including the balance from the former account, is a profit of Rs. 5,40,000; the usual dividend on the bonus on the ordinary shares and interest on the preference shares for the half-year ending 30th June last, were paid to the shareholders and the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was added to the reserve fund. It is now proposed to pay a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December 1909; add Rs. 1,00,000 to the reserve fund (making two lacs for the year), thus increasing that fund to Rs. 20,00,000 and, after payment of the interest on the preference shares, carry the balance of the profit to the next account. The working capital shows an increase during the twelve months of over Rs. 44,00,000.

COST OF THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

A correspondent, writing to the *Capital* says that the annual cost of the Simla exodus is over Rs. 8,50,000.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col E Hudson, I M S (B	Brig-Gen C H Watson, Kurnaul, C B, Kutch Bde
Lieut-Col F H Elliott, I A, (B	Lieut-Col J Fisher, 1-2 G R
Major G F W Ewen, I M S, (B	Major H A F Magrath, 5 Sikhs F F
Major R S Muter, R F, B	Capt W J Keene, I A
Mr R B Hughes-Buller, C I E, B Cov	Capt H R B Gibbon, Punj P W O C I H
Mr J A Stevens, B	Capt A B Eckford, 39
Lieut-Col S C Barkley, I M S, M	Lieut A Dallas Smith, 2 G R
Mr G Carmichael, Bo Cov	Lieut D Mackenzie, 1-2 G R
Mr E H Waterfield, Bo Cov	Lieut H F Marsh, 3 R
Mr H B Newman, Bo	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major J Lamb, I M S, B, 3 mo	Major M J Nuttall, 105 L Inf, 6mo M C
Mr W B Brander, B Cov, 3 mo M C	Major W J Oatley, 34 Sikh Prs, to Jan 18, 1910
Mr E C Handys'de, B, 3mo M C	Capt F L Jackson, 21 Cav, F F, 6mo I C
Mr H J Allen, M, 1 dly	Capt G L Whetford, 66 Punj, 3mo M C
Mr A C Wild, Bo Cov, 3mo	Chief Engineer R Walker, B R R, to April 30, 1910
Col C H Dawson, I A, to March 30, 1910	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A Brebner, B	Lieut R S Spence, 56 Berar Inf
Mr H C De Sausses, B	Lieut W R B Douglas, R I M
Mr W English, B	Lieut E C Withers, R I M
Mr L P Russell, B	
Major R C H Lukin, 9th Hodson's H	

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardened deposits, tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant [illegible] from the mouth. It [illegible] smoker's [illegible] and the [illegible] Floriline [illegible] Rs. 2 per bottle, or [illegible] from Doan's Medicines, [illegible]

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 28th December give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Harvesting of kharif crops completed in tracts dependent on rainfall. Rabi sowing continues. Germinated crops in good condition. Area sown normal. Prospects good. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week; for current month 5 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 28 cents at Gogha, minimum 4 cents at Dholka. Harvesting of rice continues in Viramgam taluka. Cotton in Dholka and Sanand talukas, wheat, cotton, late sown jowari and rice in Viramgam taluka, cotton and wheat in Gogha petha, cotton and castor-oil seeds in Daskroi taluka, jowari, gram, rapeseed and wheat in Parantij taluka, cotton, wheat and gram in Dhandhuka taluka, and rabi maize in Modasa petha in good condition. Wheat and barley being irrigated in Dholka taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good. Sowing of wheat and gram in progress in Daskroi and Parantij talukas.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week; for current month maximum 51 cents at Jhalod, minimum 9 cents at Godhra. Harvesting of miner crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Estimated outturn normal. Fodder-supply adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week; for current month 10 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 18 cents at Mahmadabad, minimum 8 cents at Thasra, 9 cents at Cambay. Standing rabi crops of wheat, barley, cotton and tobacco in good condition. Harvesting and threshing of pulses continues. Estimated outturn normal except in Matar taluka. Rabi crops being irrigated.

BROACH.

No rain during week; for current month 3 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 95 cents at Vagra, minimum 12 cents at Hansot. Standing crops of cotton, wheat, jowari and sesamum in good condition. Estimated outturn of bajri and rice good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient.

SURAT.

No rain during week; for current month 42 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 61 cents at Pardi. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Chikhli, Jalalpor, Mandvi and Bardoli talukas and Valod petha. Threshing of rice commenced in all talukas. Standing crops in good condition.

THANA.

Threshing of late crops in progress in some places. Collection of rab materials in progress in Murbad and Wada talukas. Estimated outturn of early and late crops generally good. Fodder-supply adequate.

KOLABA.

Threshing of early crops in progress. Germinated rabi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient.

RATNAGIRI.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Collection of rab materials in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain sufficient.

KANARA.

No rain during week; for current month 2 cents at Sirsi. Harvesting of cardamom continues in Yellapur taluka and of betelnuts in Ankola, Sirsi and Yellapur talukas. Harvesting of early rice continues in Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi and Yellapur talukas and Supa petha. Threshing continues in Karwar and Sirsi talukas and Mundgod petha. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Kumta taluka and Supa petha. Sowing of rabi rice continues in Ankola and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal petha. Rice crop damaged by wild elephants in two villages of Mundgod petha.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 cent at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 1 inch 66 cent. at Jamner, minimum 3 cents at Chopda; for current month 50 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inches 84 cents at Jamner, minimum 30 cents at Erandol. Harvesting of jowari completed. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Picking of cotton in progress in some places. Estimated outturn of jowari, bajri and cotton good.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 13 cents at Dhulia, in the District maximum 27 cents at Shirpur, minimum 5 cents at Sindkheda; for current month 20 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 27 cents at Shirpur, minimum 5 cents at Sindkheda. Harvesting of pulses in progress in Navapur petha. Harvesting of kharif bajri and jowari completed in Nandurbar and Taloda talukas and continues in parts of Sakri taluka. Picking of cotton continues in Sindkheda, Sakri, Taloda, and Nandurbar talukas. Sowing of wheat and gram continues in Sakri taluka and wheat in irrigated lands of Navapur petha.

NASIK.

Rain during week in the district maximum 27 cents at Malegaon, minimum 4 cents at Sinnar, Nasik; for current month in the district maximum 32 cents at Malegaon, minimum 4 cents at Sinnar. Rain needed in parts of several talukas for standing rabi crops; they are suffering for want of moisture in Yeola taluka. Threshing of kharif crops commenced.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week maximum 74 cents at Kopargaon, minimum 2 cents at Ahmednagar, Rainfall partial but beneficial to crops. Rabi crops withering for want of rain. Threshing of bajri in progress. Picking of cotton continues. Agricultural stock insufficient. Grass available.

POONA.

Rain during week in the district maximum 13 cents at Paud, minimum 7 cents at Ghodnadi, none at Poona. Rain generally needed for rabi crops, especially in the eastern division. Harvesting of bajri and rice approaching completion. Standing rabi crops in fair condition in the western division, but withering for want of rain in the eastern division. Estimated outturn of bajri and rice fair. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi taluka and Dhond petha. Drinking water-supply in irrigation well and channels running short. Stocks of grain sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

One cent of rain during week at Pandharpur; for current month 63 cents at Sholapur in the district maximum 68 cents at Madha minimum 1 cent at Pandharpur. More rain needed. Standing crops in good condition except those in light soil which are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Sholapur and Barsi talukas fair to good in Sangola Pandharpur and Karmala talukas and fair in Madha and Malsiras talukas.

SATARA.

Rain needed generally for standing rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Area sown with kharif and rabi crops practically normal. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas. Water-supply sufficient.

BIJAPUR.

Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed. Estimated outturn fair to good. Standing rabi crops generally in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Drinking and irrigation water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Harvesting of Kharif, jowari and bajri continues. Garden crops in good condition. Late jowari, wheat, gram and cotton in good condition. Grasshoppers almost disappeared from all talukas except Sampgaon and Chikodi and Murgod petha where they have done no serious damage to crops. Fodder-supply adequate. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation deficient in Sampgaon taluka. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

DHARWAR.

Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late and early jowari continues. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain sufficient.

KATHIAWAR.

Threshing of early crops continues. Wheat being irrigated. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells adequate.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady [illegible], Merill and many others. Delicately perfumed, [illegible] by the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap." Name and Figure have [illegible] Sold by Chemists [illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S BEST.

We are often told, writes a lady correspondent, in London that Englishwomen appear at their best in riding dress. Such generalisations seem to me dangerous. Women are not alike. There are dozens of types, each attractive in its own way, each requiring a particular atmosphere to show off its own special beauties. And nowhere is this more noticeable than in the case of clothes. Nevertheless the woman who does not look at her best in an evening frock is a very rare exception. Such an exception is sometimes found in the angular lady of uncertain years, but even she can be successful if she cares to spend care and thought over the matter. And certainly a young girl never looks better than when dressed in a party frock. This may be due to the fact that the latter is as a rule white, or at least some pale, soft colour. These of course, are the most becoming settings to youthful faces. Then the soft materials and the lacy trimmings, the whole effect of "fluffiness" are always charming when carried out on a face and figure of the ingenue type. Some people used to make the fatal mistake of dressing young people in velvets and heavy colours. This is an error of taste that is nowadays happily rare. It is true that occasionally one comes across a type of brunette to whom white and "fluffy" trimmings are distinctly unbecoming. In these cases there are many other colours to fall back upon. Yellows and reds, but not velvet. The latter is not for girls—at least, not in the evening. White is always safe, and the filmier the material the better. Silk, crepe de chine, and such-like stuffs can always be effective if simplicity be the note struck. On the other hand, if the girl be still in the pigtail stage, it is best to avoid any "line" effects. The same word used above "fluffy," is the best one to describe the result of a really successful frock.

THE COIFFURE BRINGS FREEDOM.

But when the "backfisch" has discarded her curls and plaits for the reigning coiffure of the moment, then she can let her fancy roam in a rather wider realm. She must be careful, however, to decide on her style. Every woman has a particular line if she only cares to take the trouble to discover it. Perhaps the severely simple, statuesque style is her metier. Perhaps a modified form of the fluffy frocks of her ingenue days bring out her charms to the best advantage. At any rate, she is not restricted in any way, as in no direction can one's individual taste have fuller play than where evening frocks are concerned. Of course, there are certain fashions to be considered. Sleeves, for instance, have been small or absent altogether for the last two or three seasons. The small tight sleeve is however, more chic than the strap. But this is rather a good instance of a case where each of us can consult her own taste and style. If one has really beautiful arms the simple shoulder strap can be worn without hesitation. If one has not, then the sleeve is just as smart. As in everything else, these are the days of "line" in dresses. No frills. Draperies, tunics, sashes, and bows in odd places, but no frills.

A WARNING.

Perhaps a little warning would not come amiss. There is a fashion now in vogue which has become rather a popular one on the stage. It is the "caught" effect given by fastening back the skirt, or, rather the over-skirt drapery, by means of a long ribbon. This, when seen in position looks charming. When seen on the stage it is still rather nice, but does not hold its wearers to walk gracefully. Perhaps some women might be tempted to invest in such a gown. "Punch's" advice to those about to be married will serve here—Don't unless you have an unlimited wardrobe and do not wear your gowns more than about three times. Extremes never last, and are marked. Modified variations of an extreme style are much safer as investments than the style itself. Velvet evening gowns have a somewhat gloomy appearance, but they are eminently becoming to women who are built on grand lines and who can wear severe effects with success. They are, of course, the best thing for the matron unless she be very thin or the other alternative. For the angular lady the "fluffy" effects are best unless overdone, when they appear ridiculous. The great thing to avoid is any "extreme," either in style, colouring, or trimming, especially amongst those to whom a new evening frock is an epoch-marking event. Happily, it is in this direction, evening gowns, that we much maligned Englishwomen seem to refute the idea that we have no taste. This theory might with advantage do away with the old one re the riding habit. That the average Englishwoman looks at her best in her evening frocks is a far safer generalisation.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 31.

Pamban and Jubbulpore are only. The Indian stations which have reported rain the weather is slightly unsettled in the central parts of the country. In west Persia rain has fallen in Ispahan.

Forecast.—A few thunder showers are likely in the central parts of the country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 31ST DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 31st December, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is slightly damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper in west Central India and Gujarat and contains the average amount of moisture in Kathiawar. Day temperature is low in Cutch; night temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0·17" of rain. Skies are clear in Berar and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature is generally normal; the minimum continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature has risen and is now generally in slight excess; night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperarsture is in slight excess at some stations; the minimum continues higher than usual nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—Jubbulpore is the only station reporting rainfall of importance. Light cloud has spread over the whole of the Peninsula and conditions are still slightly unsettled off the south Coromandel Coast. Skies have cleared in the Punjab, but have become lightly clouded in Sind. Weather, however, remains settled in north-west India but is probably becoming slightly disturbed in Persia.

A few showers may occur in the south-east of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago: that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or post free from Doan's Medicines, [illegible] Name and Figure have been registered by Chemists [illegible]

The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)

M. Bleriot's momentous achievement in flying from France to England in a heavier than air machine is destined to become a milestone in History.

Nerve Strain, Despondency, Exhaustion

All the world knows about the Great Channel Flight, but it is from M. Bleriot himself we learn how much his marvellous conquest of the air depended upon the nerve force and endurance created by Phosferine.

The great aviator confesses that the magnitude of his undertaking made him apprehensive and despondent, and only by re-inforcing his nerve power with Phosferine was he able to endure the great strain which resulted in such a brilliant triumph.

It is an established fact that the most brainy and daring men recognize success depends on man's *own* driving power—*nerve energy*, and M. Bleriot's tribute to the *energising* efficacy of Phosferine was preceded by that of his countryman, M. Farman, the famous aeroplanist, and thousands of distinguished people all over the world.

It is M. Bleriot's conviction that aerial flight is impossible without an abundance of nerve force to withstand the unseen risks, shock or effects of exposure, and his channel flight experience of the vitalising potency and *permanent* staying power of Phosferine has compelled his grateful appreciation.

Entirely Dispelled and Prevented.

M. Louis Bleriot, the first man to fly across the English Channel, writes:—"I have also found, as my colleague M. Henri Farman has, that a considerable amount of benefit is to be derived from the use of Phosferine as a nerve tonic.

During the long, hazardous training flights that have been necessary with my different machines, previous to arriving at the perfection that my latest machine has attained, and the consequent mishaps which must necessarily prevail, Phosferine has stood me in good stead.

For anyone, no matter what capacity, I can with confidence recommend Phosferine as a bracing nerve tonic and preventive against fatigue and a restorative for loss of vitality."—July 29, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	The Imperial Family of China.

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

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EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
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The Largest Stock — of — Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon	
AETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY	
Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 15-ct. Gold Rings	
Only	£2 15 0.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "poceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. Dr. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4/6 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

PAITY OR WINDY BODY.—The acute increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, face, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effects of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Membranous complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh growths in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 12-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 8-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 8 days, Rs. 8-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and B

ORTING NEWS

YACHT CLUB RACES.

following races will sail to-day :—

CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

s of s.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
	R.H.H. Hopkins and Mjr Muter.	15 7	8 54	7 55
	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston...	21 10	15 10	9 21
	J. S.K.Macbeth...	18 10	16 24	18 12
	J F Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
	E. Falkner.....	24 40	16 24	18 12

Cee Vessel to Sunk Rock thence Mark Buoy th to Port thence Cee Vessel to Starboard Karanja to Port thence to Cee Vessel. = 11·42 Time-limit 6·30 p.m.

CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 2	Officers Gloucester Regt.
Pixie.....	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall.
Lylie	6 28	R. G. Monteath.
Erin	4 51	Col Mead.

Course: Cee Vessel to Mark Buoy thence Cee Vessel leaving both to Starboard thence t. North Karanja Buoy to Port thence to Cee Vessel = 9·70 miles—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by
Corsair	5 8	Officers, 116th Mahrattas,
Maud	1 28	Officers, R. E.
Mavourneen	2 12	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	Scr	J J Welch.
Kapwing	5 8	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	5 8	R. Walker.
Si ar.....	7 20	J E Needham.
Jean	13 56	B. C. Reade.
Marie Louise.....	8 4	K Maolver.
Weewin.....	2 50	L C Hopcroft.

Course: Cee Vessel to Sunk Rock thence to Mark Buoy leaving both to Port thence Cee Vessel to Starboard thence South Troopship Buoy to Middle Ground Buoy leaving both to Port thence Cee Vessel = 8·70 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
1st Cutter	Scr.	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
2nd Cutter	3 15	do.
3rd Cutter	3 54	do.

Course: Cee Vessel to North Karanja to Port thence Middle Ground Buoy to Starboard thence to Tucker Beacon to Port thence to Cee Vessel = 7·76 miles. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Third Extra Meeting.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY, 1910.

1st Race—The New Comers Plate (divided) 1-2 mile 2-55 p. m.

2nd Race—The New Comers Plate (divided) 1-2 mile 3-25 p. m.

3rd Race—The Desert Plate (divided) 5 furlongs 3-50 p.m.

4th Race—The New Year's Plate 6 furlongs 4-25 p.m

5th Race—The Moderate Plate 1 mile 4-40 p.m.

6th Race—The Selling Plate 1 mile 5-5 p.m.

7th Race—The Little Maiden Plate 5 furlongs 5-30 p.m.

8th Race—The Desert Plate (divided) 5 furlongs 5-55 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their String Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-44 p.m.

The through passenger leaving Colaba at 2 o'clock will also be stopped at Mahalaxmi at 2-38.

CRICKET AND TENNIS.

Elphinstonians vs. Cutch.

Organized by Professor Muller, a team of Elphinstonians have visited Bhuj to try conclusions in athletics. On Christmas eve three pairs of tennis players from each side held a American contest. Elphinstone won by 5 sets to 3, one remaining unplayed.

Cricket took place on Christmas day: Elphinstone winning by 6 wickets after a game in which the chief feature was the accuracy of the bowling on both sides. Bapasola's bowling for Cutch and Chotia's batting for Elphinstone were the most notable achievements.

Later on the College gallantly challenged the Company of the 122nd Rajputs to a hockey duel. Mr. Lloyd as gallantly accepted; and a fast and furious game resulted with excellent attack and and defence on both sides. The College won by 3 goals to one.

Professors Muller and Colville further added to the laurel wreath by defeating the Bhuj exponents at Bridge.

Cricket scores :—

CUTCH.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
K S Vijayarajji	1	2
Shivaji	14	16
K S Merubha	1	7
Hothi	11	0
N Bapasola	10	10
Ismail	2	0
J H Smith	22 (not out)	19
Giga	5	2
Osman (not out)	9	1
Maula	9	8
Devji	2	3
Extras	6	5
Total	92	73
Wacha 6 for 31.	Bhapoo 5 for 14.	

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Driver	2	14
Bhapoo	14	5
Kapadia	16	4
Osotia	41 (not ont)	22
J D Antia	0	3
Vakil, (not out)	1	10
Tata	14	
Colville	4	
Wacha	0	
J Antia	0	
Snabhawala	16	
Extras	0	2
Total	108	(for 4) 60
Bapasola 6 for 43	Bapasola 4 for 33.	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The vacancy in Nowshera Infantry Brigade due to the Major General Payne's transfer to Karachi will probably be filled by Major General Bannatine Allanson.

The vacancy in the Quetta Infantry Brigade which will occur on 3rd April when Major General Aylmer, V.C. goes home, will, it is understood, be succeeded by Major General Forster.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting the Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "India," Dec. 31.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "India," Commander R. L. Haddock, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 17th December, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aaling, Mr G	Horton, Mrs
Arthur, Lt and Mrs H R	Hayward, Miss M
Burgin, Mr R	Hayward, Miss A
Bull, Mr W	Hayward, Miss E
Barnfield Miss E E	Hayward, Master J
Barnfield, Miss W W	Jameson, Miss James
Barnfield, Master J H B	Koper, Dr S R
Barnfield, Master C E	Laing, Mr A
Baylis, Mr C V	Mercer, Mr C H L
Bramby, Mrs A	Macdonald, Mr D V
Colhoun, Miss	Mackenzie, Rev J R
Chambers, Miss F	Mummings, Mr J
Collins, Mr C	Maxwell, Mrs
Cobb, Mr and Mrs W A	Poole, Capt A J
Cobb, Miss	Punshon, Mrs R
Cobb, Capt E C	Barnfield, Miss E L
Dyning, Mr J	Rushworth, Mrs
Deasai, Mr and Mrs R R, child and infant	Worth, Miss
Dalta, Mr R	Stevenson, Miss S
Edmiston, Mrs and Miss	Stewart, Capt G H K
Ellery, Mrs E	Stevens, Miss J E
Fisher, Miss	Worth, Mr and Miss G
Galbraith, Mrs M P	Smith, Mr F
Graham, Mr and Mrs A T and infant	Spooner, Mrs and Master
Graham, Mrs	Stuart, Mr and Mrs J G
Godfry, Mr and Mrs J M	White, Mr A
	Trusler, Mr G
	Whitty, Mrs J T and infnt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sullivan, Mr W S	Wilbraham, Mr H D
Clarke, Mr and Mrs H S	Olivant, Mr W H
Pool, Mr W G	Rodgers, Mr C G
Allen, Mr and Mrs H J	Midout, Mr N A
Gill, Mr H	Taylor, Mr A H
Crookshank, Mr R	Pattman, Mr H A
Woodley, Mr V de H N	Goupor, Mr Ali
Marchie, Mr J S	Goupor, Mrs
Rogers, Mr C S	Jackson, Miss
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs W H	Anderson, Mr J K
Graut, Mr G H	Carver, Miss G M
Cordell, Miss M M	Rogers, Mrs C G
Murray, Mr A R	Simpson, Sir B
Sellens, Lt and Mrs S H	Bauer, Mr E J
Douglas, Mrs W B	Schulten, Dr C
Ware, Mr T H	Wisdom, Mr J
Bayley, Mr C B	Young, Mr M S
Bourke, Mr D R S	Wallihug, Mr M
H H the Aga Khan	Macborkindale, Miss J
Shorrock, Mr G	Norling, Major Erik
Holland, Capt and Mrs	Gershon, Mr E
Wilkinson, Mr A C L	Macfarlane, Mr J
Gifford, Mr H J	Kadny, Mr
Farquharson, Mr F A	Grey, Col E
Elliott, Mr S S	Zorooab, Mr J
Pool, Mrs W G	Nehru, Mr M
Meyor, Miss A M	Fiffe, Mr C L
Laurie, Mr N B	Morshead, Mrs L
White, Miss M	Bearpark, Mr C
Fisher, Mr C P	Browne, Mr T R
Rees, Lt G J	Livesey, Mr H
Reid, Mr C F	Mitter, Mr S
	Wraz, Mr and Mrs
	MacLeod, Mr D M
	Bennett, Mr and Mrs J H

FROM BRINDISI.

Clinch, Capt H W	Orr, Mr C R
Ran, Dr S	Inverarity, Mr G D
Black, Mr J B	Kelker, Mr and Mrs Fred

FROM PORTSAID.

Demetrates, Mr G J	Muir, Sir A
Marrs, Professor R	Cox, Mr D A
Philps, Mrs L G	Anderson, Mr G
Philps, Miss	Thornton, Miss
Philps, Mr L G	Hamilton, Miss G D
Ames, Mr and Mrs	Post-Michell, Mr H and Mrs
Harrison, Mr	Greenough, Mr T R
Aeric, Mr	Holmes, Mr E R
Moncreiff, Mrs	Carleton, Mr C R

FOR KARACHI.

Howlett, Mr A T	Begga, Mr A
Newbould, Mr W	Mrs Sanday's child and Nurse
Sanday, Mr and Mrs D	
Ritchie, Mr Chas	

Per s s. "D. Balduino."

Mrs Allan and children	Mr and Mrs Hares
Mr Atkin	Mr B Boley
Miss Atkin	Miss Good
Sir E Buck	Mr Lawsen
Miss Becker	Miss Lawrence
Mr Redford	Rev Mr Tulooh
Mrs Butler	General Macedo and Mrs.
Mr and Mrs Calvert	Mr Phalke
Mr Chaterjee	Miss T Ryberg
Rev Coffman	Miss A Ryberg
Mr G Dongrosai	Rev Suffet
Miss Ebernard	Mr G M Shaw
Miss Elerich	Mr Smith
Mr and Mrs Edwards.	Miss Vining

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," Jan. 1.

Passengers per steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay, for Marseilles and London :—

Bell, Mr H L	Hippisley, Mrs B W
Blanchet, Mons, Amedee	James, Capt C A
Buckley, Capt H C	Knox, Mr C M
Budden, 2 Misses	LaTouche, Mr H N D
Budden, Maj and Mrs and 2 children	Merfield, Mr E O
Coleman, Mr F M	Mitchell, Mr E A
Cox, Mr J C	Rahman, Mr A
Dodd, Miss M W	Raje, Mr N D
Enderby, Major S H	Ross, Miss
Enriquez, Col A D	Saunders, Mr E
Haggie, Mr O S	Sharp, Miss
Haldane, Maj and Mr C I	Seddon, Mr H
Hargreaves, Mr H	Soord, Mr
Hawkins, Mr C F	Speirs, Mr H
Hewett, Mr H M P	Tennant, Mr and Mrs G F D
	Wade, Mr A R

Per s.s. "Dumbea," Dec. 31.

The following passengers proceeded to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Dumbea" yesterday from Prince's Dock, shed A. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and al deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection station, at 1 a.m. with all their baggage :—

COLOMBO.

Wilder, Miss H	Mackenzie, Miss C
Copeland, Miss N	Gedaly, Mr

ADELAIDE.—Leisba, Mr J R

MELBOURNE.

Williams, Lt	Villa, Mr Jose
Morrell, Mr, Mrs, and Miss	

SYDNEY.

Griffiths, Miss A W	Monga, Mr and Mrs
Souheiran, Miss	Firos, Mr
Wright, Mr E H	Andraminos, Mr
Be cini, Mr and daughter	

NOUMEA.

Motais, Mr and Mrs and 3 children	Cherrier, Mr
Comgaul, Mr	Jeandel, Mr
Brotel, Mr and Mrs	Sardipet, Mr, Mrs and child
Ottajrani, Mr and Mrs	Gourjes, Mr

Per s.s. Africa.

Passengers to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd S.S. "Africa" on the 1st January, from the Victoria Dock No. 4.

The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 4, on the 1st January, at 10·30 a. m. sharp.

Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfection Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit on the 1st January at 8·30 a. m. sharp.

Farnar Mrs B	Manganiotis, Mr
Gross Mr W	Miller Mr P
Gaziaris Mr T	Nazir Mr M
Hamilton Col, Mrs and infant	Quicqe Lt-Col and Mrs.
Limbousi Mr	Seligowski Mr
	White Mr A S

PLEA FOR SILVER MADE BY EXPERT.

Competition with China.

Before an audience composed of about two hundred of the prominent business men of Salt Lake, Moreton Frewen, the well known English authority on silver, spoke at the Commercial club, Chicago, the other day, on the subject of silver as a medium of exchange, and of the results which have followed the lowering of the price of silver in terms of gold. The well known English economist and bimetallist has made addresses in cities on the Pacific coast, under the auspices of the Fair Exchange league, discussing the purposes of the league, among these the effort to revive interest in silver as a medium of exchange.

Prior to the meeting last night, which started about 8-15 p. m., in the banquet room of the club, there was an informal reception in the rooms, when Mr. Frewen was introduced to many of the business men. W. J. Halloran, president of the Commercial club, presided at the meeting and introduced C. C. Goodwin, as chairman of the gathering. Mr. Goodwin introduced the speaker.

Mr. Frewen said, in part :

"I take, for instance, good dressed lumber costing the Chinese buyer dol. 25 per thousand in Portland or Seattle—say, dol. 30 delivered in Shanghai. In 1907 this lumber cost the buyer delivered at Shanghai 33 taels per thousand feet, while to-day at the same gold price, dol. 30, its cost is 48 taels. So that the fall in exchange on Shanghai makes just the difference there between your lumber on the free list in China in 1907 and your lumber now paying 45 per cent specific duty, a duty of 15 taels a thousand feet.

So much for your export trade across the Pacific. Now look at your import trade. Let me take pig iron, because at the present rate of exchange the import of Chinese pig, already considerable, is certain to be enormous. A recent English commission, the glass commission, has declared that China will presently be able to manufacture pig iron for dol. 3 per ton (gold). But at present a ton of pig costs f. o. b. at Hankow 15 taels (dol. 9) gold. In 1907 15 taels was over dols. 13 gold, so that had your tariff in 1907 given you 43 per cent protection against Chinese labour embodied in pig, the fall in exchange since 1907 has just put Chinese pig iron on your free list.

COMPLEX COMPETITION.

"Nor is this all; and it is not merely or even chiefly in your direct trade returns with China that this complex and insidious competition is to be discovered. Great Britain is your best trade customer, but if her export trades are crippled, then you must feel the ill effects. If England cannot sell to China and Japan, she cannot buy as freely from you. Hitherto Japan has been an enormous buyer of Scottish pig iron, but in the last ten months in place of buying from Scotland, Japan has begun to important Chinese pig, and on a large scale. Japan has to-day a gold standard, and the same exchanges conditions obtain between Japan and China as I have outlined above between Portland and Hankow. Now, if the British export of pig to China is destroyed, clearly British imports from America across the Atlantic must be impaired.

"I was so fortunate when in San Francisco last week to meet Robert Dollar, the president of the Dollar line of steamships running between Portland San Francisco and Hankow. Mr. Dollar, himself travels frequently between these points. He told me just as you would expect that before the fall in silver in the summer of 1907 his ships could always secure full cargoes to China—chiefly wheat, lumber, rails and other hard ware, and cotton and flour; that until two years ago it was extremely difficult to secure any return freights from China; but that to-day the position is exactly reversed. Now no freights can be secured outward, but his ships come home loaded with Chinese products, but particularly with high-class pig iron. The rate of wages for Chinese miners is 12 cents a day; the contract price for delivering a ton of iron ore on the cars is 10 cents. In the new steel plant at Hankow the wages are rather higher, being from 16 to 20 cents. The labour cost as compared with white men at Pittsburg is as fifteen Chinamen to one white man. I wish truth would permit me to declare that the ratio is as 16 to 1; that would give quite a novel turn to your historic slogan.

HANGKOW'S IRON MILL.

"Mr. Dollar told me that at his recent visit to this Hangkow rolling mill, he met there Mr. Watson, an inspector of the United States Steel corporation, and that in going through the works, he had the advantage of Mr. Watson's judgment and experience. Mr. Watson considers that the Hangkow mill is for efficiency quite up to the American standard. He told Mr. Dollar further, that the rails were as good as possible, and that the hands required were not more than 10 per cent in excess of those employed in a Pittsburg mill. Now, when I recall the amazing developments I have seen in the Orient during the past thirty years—how great, modern, industrial Bombay has sprung into existence—the partition of our jute and leather industries—the murderous competition of the Malay States in tin and other minerals. I am justified in describing as a madness the passive mood in which we to-day contemplate the wholesale removal of our steel and iron and coal industries to China.

"Look at the remittances of every Chinaman working on this continent who sends his savings home. Two years since, if he remitted five gold dollars, he remitted five and a half taels; to-day that sum remits for him 8 taels. It is safe to say that had you not passed a Chinese exclusion act, the present rates of exchange would have brought a very exodus of Mongolians to these shores, to cut our yrate of wages and to return to China with the proceeds. But of what use is to exclude the pig tail while you admit the tael-made pig—while you admit not merely free pig iron, but pig iron bounty fed by the recent fall in silver?"

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 5 p.m. of the 31st December 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ..	nil	nil	.....	nil	...
Teheran ..	31	10	35 a.m.	4	11
Suez	31	2	p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammereh interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Cable Obock Djibouti restored. (29-12-09).

Turkey route interrupted beyond Bassora (28-12-09).

A TELEGRAM from Ootacamund states that rumour has it that Mr. J. S. Sidney, Barrister-at-Law, has been offered the Attorney Generalship of the Leeward Islands.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Dec. 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The date of appointment of Lieut-Gen Sir B M Hamilton, K C B, as General Officer Commanding in Chife, Scottish Command, and of Major A A Wolfe-Murray, the Highland Light Inf, as assistant military secretary, is Dec 8, 1909, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Dec 10. Col C W R St. John to be a chief engineer, vice Col C H Darling, retired Dec 4. Major A M S Ismia, 56th Punjabi Rifles Frontier Force, to be a professor at the Indian Staff College, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel while se employed Sept 20.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Lieut. E A L. Green resigns his commission Dec. 15.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Lieut. W H Tapp resigns his commission Dec. 15.

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Lieut. J H Norton resigns his commission Dec. 15.

15th the King's Hussars—Capt. E W Barrett is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt. C Nelson is restored to the Establishment, vice F W Barrett Sept. 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col. H S King, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. Capt. R K Bagnall-Wild retires on retired pay Dec, 15. Capt. W E Longfield is placed on the half-pay List under the provisions of Article 267-7 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Dec. 2. Lieut. H P Jesson, from the half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, with precedence next below P G Huddleston Dec. 17.

Infantry.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Lieut A K Puzey to be captain, vice M P Hancock, promoted Nov 28; Supernumerary Lieut S Gubbins is restored to the Establishment, vice A A C FitzClarence, seconded Nov 22.

The Suffolk Regt—Capt G H S Browne to be major, vice C F Lennock, retired Dec 7,

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's own Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut G E Worsdell to be lieutenant, vice R B Corser, seconded Sept 25,

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Second Lieut C E Wood to be lieutenant, vice N M Wilson, admitted to the Indian army Nov 27,

The Royal Sussex Regt—Second Lieut E C Daun to be lieutenant, vice J H Luscombe, retired Dec. 4.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—P R C Commings, vice B H W Taylor, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; F S N Savage-Armstrong, vice P R C Commings, appointed adjutant October 19.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—The undermentioned second lieutenants :—W E D Campbell, vice H F F Murray, promoted; R P Tweedy, vice W E D Campbell, admitted to the Indian Army Nov 1.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.)—Lieut G A Delme.

Murray to be captain, vice W A Payn, seconded Nov 17.

The Highland Light Inf.—Second Lieut R A B Low to be lieutenant, vice W G D G Rorison retired Dec 4.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Second Lieut P W K Carr to be lieutenant, vice N C Orr, seconded Nov 10.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut H O Davis resigns his commission (Dec. 15).

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Dec 10 :—Capt J D Heriot-Maitland. D S O, to be major, vice C E Radclyffe D S O. promoted Dec 1.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col R D Hodson is placed on retired pay Dec 14.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Major G C O Fowler retires on retired pay Dec 15.

Unattached List For Indian Army.

Second Lieut C F Scroope, from Unattached List Territorial Force University candidate to be second lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army and to take precedence next below B Christie dated Jan 20, 1909, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Dec 15.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Rev F G D Waoster, B A, to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class Dec 14, 1908.

Memoranda.

Brevet Col C W R St John, from Royal Eng, to be colonel Dec 4; Capt W E Longfield, Half-pay List retires on retired pay Dec 15 Qrmr and Honorary Capt T Fitzpatrick, the Lincolnshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of major Dec 12 The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—M J Prentice, H Weelley, Royal Army Medical Corps, J Sheridan, Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt Dec. 13.

Admiralty 14th December.

Staff Paymaster Harry Foden has been advanced to the rank of fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's fleet. Dated 12th December.

Admiralty, 16th December.

Gunner Edvin Mark Rowe Thomson has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Whitehall 17th December.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staffs.

Major-General Alfred E Codrington, CVO., CB-from commanding the 1st London Division Territorial Force to command the London District, vice Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir F W Stop for KCMG., KCVO., CB., who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 10th December.

Captain Gerald E Tyrrell, Royal Artillery, to be a Military Attache, and is granted the temporary rank of Major while so employed, vice Colonel H. C Surtees, C B, M V O, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 4th December.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Leonard H Cripps to be Lieutenant, vice W Neilson promoted Dated 15th September.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars, Lieutenant Herbert P Chaplin resigns his Commission Dated 18th December.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edmund A P Hobday, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List Dated 18th December.

Major Phillip E Gray to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice E A P Hobday. Dated 18th December.

Captain Francis C. Tyler is seconded as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 29th November.

Supernumerary Captain Hugh T. Wynter is restored to the establishment, vice J. S. Ollivant, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 4th November.

Second Lieutenant Cecil T. Carfrae to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 12th December.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Montgomery L. Carleton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Aide-de-Camp to the King, seconded. Dated 7th November.

Supernumerary Major Hawtrey C. Marshall is restored to the establishment, vice M. L. Carleton. Dated 17th December.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded:—Charles B Down, for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery. Dated 26th November.

Herbert F Fuller for service with the Supply and Transfort Corps in India. Dated 29th November.

Douglas P. Gilbert, for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st December.

Frederick N Baker, for service as an adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 4th December.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Henry H Webber is restored to the establishment vice C B Down. Dated 1st December.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 12th December.

Harry R Thomas.
Humphrey P F Mills.
Wallace H G Drake-Brockman.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Andrew de P Kingsmill resigns his Commission Dated 18th December,

Infantry.

The King's Liverpool Regiment. Captain Charles S Harington, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 1st December,

The Norfolk Regiment Lieutenant George C Lyle mseconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 24th November,

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, Major Herbert C Frith to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel C H Stisted, retired Dated 27th November,

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers Second Lieutenant Evan N Jones-Vaughan to be Lieutenant, vice H V Kyrke, promoted Dated 4th December,

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Supernumerary Captain Charles A Antrobus is restored to the establishment, vice H D N Maclean. D S O, promoted Dated 6th December.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Charles E L Porter is restored to the establishment on augmentation. Dated 17th November.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant Reginald Mander is restored to the establishment vice A C Saunders, seconded. Dated 29th November.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenat Hubert M Greenhill resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December.

The Welsh Regiment, Second Lieutenant Francis C Powell resigns his Commission. Dated 18th December.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Paul R S Churchward, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 17th December.

Major John H Ansley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel P R S Churchward. Dated 17th December.

Supernumerary Captain Aubrey J Carter, DSO, is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major G C Knight, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 16th December.

Second Lieutenant Norman S Regnart to be Lieutenant, on augmentation. Dated 29th November.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Captain Hereward Wake, D S O, is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major C J Sackville West, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 27th November.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Lieutenant George Bull is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 17th November.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant Raymond M H Henderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 1st December.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Herbert S Jervis is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 30th October.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant Arthur H Wodehouse retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 18th December.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Dudley S Skelton, from the Seconded List, is restored to the establishment. Dated 11th December.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned Colonels temporary Major-Generals to be Major-Generals. Dated 7th December.

Francis Lloyd, C B. D S O, Commanding the Welsh Division, Territorial Force, vice St G C Henry, C B, deceased.

Arthur P Penton, C V O, Commanding the Royal Artillery at Malta, in succession to F Lloyd, C B D S O, who commands a Division of the Territorial Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Willoughby G Gwatkin, on completion of his period of service under the Canadian Government, is placed on the half-pay List. Dated 21st October.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels:

Edward M Perceval, D S O a General Staff Officer 1st grade at the Staff College. Dated 7th December.

Willoughby G Gwatkin, Half-pay List. Dated 7th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel Knox E Harris, The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 29th September.

The undermentioned Officers to be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Wilfrid E Furse, DSO. Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer. 2nd grade, at the Staff College. Dated 1st January.

Brevet Major Wilkinson D Bird, DSO, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment). Dated 18th December.

Captain Neil Malcolm, DSO. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, to be Brevet Major. Dated 18th December.

Second Lieutenant Raymond M H Henderson, The Connaught Rangers, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant, while employed with the West African Frontier Force. Dated 1st December.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st January 1910.

730 PARADE.

Parades for the week :

No. 1 and 2 Companies.

C. B. L. C Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday the 8th inst.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p. m. Cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

731 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Sub-Div. No. 1 Company :

Gr. E. C. Jenkyns.

732 CLASSES.

Members wishing to join the Proficiency Class are requested to Submit their names in writing to the adjutant by the 8th instant.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A B. V. A. Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, 7th January 1910 commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by ticket only. For Members of the Corps Rs. 2. For non-members Rs 3.

Each Gentleman's ticket entitles one free admission for one lady. Extra Ladies Tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from (1) B. V. A. Head Quarters, (2) Sergeant of the Corps. Members are requested to appear in uniforms.

EXTRACT FROM B V A CLUB NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st December, 1909.

The annual Xmas Tree in connection with the B. V. A. Club will take place on Saturday 8th January 1910 at 5 p. m. Any members of the corps subscribing towards the expenses of the Tree, their children will be eligible to participate. Members of the corps are requested to communicate before 4th January to the Honorary Secretary, B. V. A., giving names of children, (the respective ages and the amount of Subscription.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 1st January.

659.—Detail for the week ending 8th instant.

Wednesday 5th instant—"G" Coy. parade at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Skirmishing. Paras 45 to 57 and 76 to 85 Infantry Training 1905.

Friday 7th inst—All recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

II.—Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

660.—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be reserved for "F" Coy to-morrow Sunday 2nd instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.

661.—Camp of Instruction—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February 1910.

The General Officer Commanding will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday 5th February 1910.

662.—Rifle Meeting—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will take place about the end of February 1910, only those members who have fired their course of Musketry are elig

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 1st January 1910.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNIVERSITY.

WE published some days ago, the text of the report of the Committee appointed by the Senate of the Bombay University to consider the propoals of Government as to a revision of the curricula of University instruction. As we showed, the Committee, generally speaking, agrees with Government that as regards the Arts and Science Course "a revision of the existing curriculum is imperatively demanded." The experience of the last twenty years has revealed defects in the existing curriculum which must be corrected if the University is to adjust itself to the requirements of higher education in the present day. It was further stated that more than two years ago the Syndicate, recognising the need of a revision of its courses in Science, appointed a number of Committees to prepare revised course in Science for the B.A. and B.Sc. Examinations. These Committees have already drafted a scheme of studies and have only suspended their labours, because the communications that have been addressed to the University by the Government have raised questions that must be disposed of before any revised courses can be placed before the Senate. The report was signed by six members of the Committee, whilst minutes of dissent were subscribed by twelve. Some of those minutes were brief and dealt only with points of comparatvely minor importance. But there is one which calls for special notice, namely, that of Professor F. M. Dastur, who found his differences with the Committee so fundamental that he could not sign the report. He welcomes the letter of Government, which other members of the Committee were inclined to resent, because it afforded an opportunity to take stock of educational achievements of the past and to inaugurate a system in consonance with those principles and methods of education which have been adopted in other countries with remarkable success; and further, because Professor Dastur considers it is necessary to change the centre of gravity of the Bombay system.

So far, he holds the system has been the mere imparting of miscellaneous information, and it must now be "the development of the mind to its perfection in a natural and complete manner." There are, he argues, certain powers which lie in germ in the human mind and these powers must, by an exercise of them in harmony with their nature and proportioned to their strength, be perfected. "If, for instance, we desire to further the development of a plant, what we have to do is to induce the plant (and the whole of it) to become active in its own natural way and to help it to sustain the activity." Education must be "simple, natural and free." It must not hammer "scraps of prepared information and peptonised decoctions of Science" into the cells of the young mind nor must it wring "essays, poems, and systems of philosophy like blood from the nose." In the second place it must be delivered from the nightmare of public examinations. In the words of Mr. Frederic Harrison, "mechanical examinations never can test any knowledge worth having; all that it can do is to debase and pervert education. The pupil has before him an end, which is not knowledge or mental culture of any kind, but success, money, applause and superiority. The teacher has before him, not the improvement of his pupils' mind, but their fitness for the race; and those who set the papers (often the sourviest professional hacks) practically order the teacher what he has to teach." He rightly regards the proposals of Government as directed to the simplification and to the naturalisation and emancipation of education. They further aim, as he says, at reduction of public examinations and at committing to the truly competent and rightful person, the teacher, the responsibility of judging a pupil's qualifications. By accepting them, "the Senate will initiate a policy which will eventuate in the transformation and the character of the University and elevation of its status. It will cease to be a unit for stamping fictitious hall-marks on debased metal; it will become the nursery and the home of the pioneers of enlightenment, civilization and progress." And that is precisely what Government desires.

Professor Dastar proceeds to criticize the report of the Committee in detail, and very trenchant criticism it is. He declares that the spirit pervading the proposals of Government is in direct antithesis to that which has so far prevailed in the University, that it aims at training and disciplining mental faculties and not at imparting fragments of knowledge. "Mr. Telang's scheme produces noisy, encyclopedic gramophones; the Government scheme promises a race of quiet modest thinkers." Then, by all means, be as have the latter, for undoubtedly Mr. Dastur's description of the former is not inapt. He would remove the matriculation from the system of examinations under the auspicies of the University and placed under the control of the Arts College, and he is convinced that where colleges hold their own entrance examinations greater justice will be done to students than is possible under the present system. Any deficiency which might be brought to view by the written examination and would be sifted by an oral examination and the fitness or unfitness of the boy determined beyond doubt. As to the Previous Examination, Professor Dastur observes that it owes its present factitious importance to the established and allowed insufficiency of the Matriculation Examination as a qualification for admission to colleges. "The moment the latter examination is placed on its proper footing and is, by a due elevation of its standard, made what an entrance examination ought to be, the reason of the existence of the former will disappear. It is a needless examination if the Matriculation Examination as conducted by the University is placed upon an adequate basis. Proceeding much in the same vein Professor Dastur comments on the further proposals of Government and the unsatisfactory character of the Committee's report thereon, adequately exposing the fallacies underlying the arguments adduced against the Government scheme, which he declares to be based on sound principles and well calculated to advance the cause of higher education in this Presidency! We are at the parting of the ways, he concludes. "We must unhesitatingly make our choice as to whether this University is to continue in the old rut, modelling its syllabuses on those of the best of the British Universities, while missing the true spirit of their principles and ideals, and working itself into the fond delusion that it is marching towards dangerous proximity to the perfection that rules in the Universities of the British Empire, or we are to lift it above dull routine and set it on the track of progress and research with a view to turn it into a sanctuary of highest bearing and noblest virtue." Professor Dastur's minute is undoubtedly the most striking of the batch and cannot, we imagine, fail to impress the Senate. It constitutes a full vindication—if one were needed—of the action taken by Government.

THE GERMAN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY.

THE Institution of Electrical Engineers in London gave ear, the other day, to a paper, on the methods in practice in the German Electrical Industry, written by two members of the Institution, Messrs. L. J. Lepine and A. R. Stelling, who had studied the subject on the spot. What these gentlemen told of the intelligent organisation of the commercial side of the delicate work should act as a warning and a spur to the electrical engineers of every country. Ten years ago the industry in Germany was in the hands of many firms the success of the first enterprises having brought a crowd into the field, with a result that might have been foreseen. Prudent financiers realised the advantages that would result from an association of interests and amalgamation followed without much delay. When the reconstruction was complete, three strong groups, the Allgemeines Elektrizitat, the Seimens-Schukert, and the Felton-Guillaume-Lahmeyer, emerged and practically monopolised Germany's electrical industry. A fourth group, the Bergman Company, joined the combination later. These firms proceeded to make working agreements to strengthen their position, and now, in spite of general trade depression, the present situation of the German industriy may be called satisfactory; working capital is forthcoming for electrical undertakings, and business orders flow in. What the future may bring is not so certain, and if the money market should lighten and foreign competition become keen, it is not impossible that the concentration of energy and resources necessary to face such a situation may be found in the formation of a huge trust. The great firms mentioned above have a splendid organisation both at home and in their dealings in foreign countries. Each branch of manufacture has its own drawing office, its designs and castings are made by its own staff and its clerical work is likewise done by them. The foreign department of each firm deals with enquiries from abroad and does all the correspondence with its branch offices in foreign countries.

The trading in Europe is carried on chiefly through subsidiary companies with a large share capital, according to locality, and they deal in technical matters with the head factory. Complete staffs are maintained in countries outside Europe, where English competing firms are satisfied with agents, who too often are utterly ignorant of electrical matters and who are consequently quite incapable of giving tenders in detail for any work offered, while the technical staff of the German Company always can do this very necessary work. As the authors of the paper pertinently observe, the German not only wants to know the size of the screw to be supplied but the place into which it is to fit. English firms do not trouble to send experts to examine proposed schemes but let agents muddle through as best they can. It is not surprising or unnatural that German firms get profitable orders in open competition. When the writers visited some of the great firms, their order and cleanliness, visible throughout the whole establishment, struck them as admirable. The machinery was always placed in the best light and most convenient situations for transport or subsequent operations. Protective devices of a thoroughly effective nature limit the danger from tools and machines, the laws and inspection being most stringent on the subject. But the ventilation seemed quite deficient. The working day is divided into two shifts of nine hours each, with an interval of half an hour between the two and of a quarter of an hour in the middle of each shift. This system is found to answer well, it enables the firms to deliver orders quickly, for the sequence of work is not much broken. It does not entail high wages, for evertime is unknown. Thus a larger number of men are constantly employed than would be the case were overtime allowed. Establishment charges are rigorously kept under by means of careful supervision. The wages paid are low, partly because a large amount of unskilled labour is employed and partly because the pay of the skilled worker cannot be called high. Another factor in cheaper produce is that many women are employed in these electrical works, and though their wages are higher than those earned by women in England, and their position is better through the more considerate German legislation, they do not get as large wages as men. Another constitution towards a paying output per machine is that piece-work is the rule. But, on the whole, the visitors did not think that the work was as well finished as in English factories. "Deep scratch and high polish," careless and untidy taping and striking of coils was the verdict on the outturn of even some of the first class firms. The German maker generally carries the point of adhering to his own specifications, he stands or falls by them and is thus free from the worry of petty alterations and is satisfied to be responsible for the supply of an adequate article, which to give him his due, he can make.

THE AEROPLANE IN WAR.

ACCORDING to a lecture by Major Baden Powell at the Royal United Service Institution during mail week, the future of the military airship will be not so much as a fighting machine but as scouts and transport. It is obvious that the aeroplane and the dirigible balloons will have opportunities, which no other vehicles could possess of penetrating to points commanding views of the enemy's position. It has been much questioned whether from a rapidly moving aeroplane or balloon accurate observations could be made, but the lecturer scouted this as absurd. He asserted that observations which would be of the greatest value, could be made without any difficulty. A much more novel suggestion was that aeroplanes may be used in substitution for horses in cavalry work. A small compact form, he believes, such as Santos Dumont's Demoiselle, would be suitable for such work The machine could probably be built for £100, and in the hands of a thoroughly trained man would occupy very little more of his attention than would a horse. Able to skim over the country, surmounting hedges and ditches, walls, and even rivers, travelling at an average speed of perhaps five or six times that of the horse, the advantages for reconnoitring would certainly be very great. The machine would probably be less vulnerable than the horse, and would not offer a much bigger target. Though the fuel supply might be more difficult than the forage, yet such machines could easily be sent off fifty miles or more to get their supply—and be back and ready for duty within a few hours. The great advantage of the aeroplane is the ease with which it can manœuvre, and although the dirigible can carry many more men as well as armament, it is much more difficult to manage, and aeroplanes used in large numbers might make the dirigible of small value.

THE first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council is likely to be held either on the 17th or 18th January.

THE Commander-in-Chief will probably leave Calcutta about the middle of January for a tour in Burma.

MUNSHI GOVIND PRASAD, M.A., Vakil, has been elected President of next Kayastha Conference meeting at Agra on 21st January.

THE total earnings of railways up to 18th December, show a gain of Rs. 1,66,72,740 as compared with the corresponding period for 1908, and less than Rs. 39,21,942 in 1907.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab proposes to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Gangaprasad Varma, as a member of Committee to consider proposals for a Bill for prevention of food and drugs adulteration.

As the result of correspondence h[illegible] the All India Shia Conference and [illegible] putana authorities, the Chief [illegible] is pleased to declare Chelum[illegible] to Shias in Ajmer-Marwara[illegible]

MANY of your musical reade[illegible] ested to learn that the new [illegible] *Musical Times* is Dr. W. G. M. [illegible] criticism in the *Daily Mail* o[illegible] Elgar's new symphony was one [illegible] appreciations of that fine work.

THE *Pioneer* writes: There need be [illegible] cular anxiety felt regarding the empl[illegible] of a Turkish Military officer at Kab[illegible] mentioned by Reuter. There are, it is [illegible] five or six Turks in the Amir's service, [illegible] these are mostly men of non-commissio[illegible] ranks. They are good drill instructors, b[illegible] their position is not such as to give them an[illegible] great influence. The majority of the men, we understand, applied for leave to return to Turkey sometime ago, but this was refused.

THE London Club is the latest addition to the social rendezvous which centre in Piccadilly. The premises of the new club, which will be non-political, and give business as well as social facilities to its members, faces the Green Park, and is elegantly and comfortably furnished. The business reception-room will be set specially apart for the members who desire to discuss business among themselves.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

THE two outstanding features of the political campaign since the last mail left, have been the immense Liberal rally at the Royal Albert Hall and Mr. Balfour's manifesto. The publication of the latter evidently not by accident synchronised with the appearance in the Press of Mr. Asquith's anxiously-awaited pronouncement in South Kensington. Since then, for some reason or other, there has been a lull, especially on the Liberal side, but that is not to suggest any slackening of activity on either side, and I suppose the comparative calm will not last as long as some at any rate of His Majesty's liege subjects would wish. In some respects a General Election is a great nuisance and if we are to have shorter Parliaments, one of the "boons" offered by the Liberals if they win, it is earnestly to be hoped that the period between the decision to dissolve Parliament and the actual selection may be reduced. And the elections ought all to be on the same day as they are in other civilised countries. There is no earthly or heavenly reason so far as I can gather, why they should be spread over a fortnight or so; it only tends to keep up a state of bitterness almost approaching frenzy, that is good neither for individuals nor the nation. The Albert Hall meeting of last Friday was less effective in some respects than the gathering in the same place four years ago, when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman played the leading part, but it was a triumph of organization, and as the *Times* observes, the fact that the whole of the 10,000 persons present were men who gave the meeting a grim aspect of strength and resolution. It was curious to contrast the excited enthusiastic mood of the vast audience with the quiet manner of the Prime Minister. One member of the audience, a working man friend of mine, remarked to me that Mr. Asquith's speech was almost like a sermon. But his hearers had come with the intention of being enthusiastic and their spirits did not seem to be lowered by Mr. Asquith's studious efforts to restrain rather than arouse angry feelings. But what would a Gladstone have done with such an audience? With the exception of one little and curious lapse into slang, the Premier might have been addressing the British Academy instead of a popular audience. The lapse alluded to occurred when he was half way through his speech, much of which by the way was read, which did not add to the joy of listeners. We are, he declared, confronted with no less than three constitutional innovations. "In the first place, we have the claim of the Upper House, not as an archaic legal survival, but as living and effective light to control the levying of taxation. In the second place, we have the claim of the same House—a body which cannot itself be dissolved—to compel a dissolution of the popular Chamber. And lastly, as a consequence and corollary of the other two, we have an assertion of its power to make or to unmake the Executive Government of the Crown." Every one of these revolutionary pretensions they would, he went on to say, withstand "for all we are worth." For all we are worth! Such an expression is enough to make Mr. Gladstone turn on his coffin. From Mr. Lloyd-George we are accustomed to the "variegated" language the Premier scorns to use, but it was a little too much for even some of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's admirers, when later he excused himself for not making a longer speech by saying. "This is the Prime Minister's night out." Mr. Asquith's speech after all did not not contain much that was new. While he did not once in his strictures on the Peers refer directly to the hereditary principle or hint that it would be abolished, he endorsed what others have said as to the intention of the Liberal leaders to refuse office again unless the veto of the Upper Chamber be removed. Perhaps the greatest surprise was his bid for the Irish vote as it is called. After describing how the House of Lords blocks the way to legislation denied by Wales and Scotland, he said:—"Ireland, on the other hand, from a legislative point of view, may be said by comparison to have been, for once in a way, fortunate, largely because the measures sent up did not come widely athwart the interests, the prejudices, and privileges of the other House. The University question, which had baffled British statesmen for the lifatime of a generation, has been settled for the last time by Mr. Birrell on national lines. The improvident finance of the Land Act of 1903 has been corrected and supplemented, and a real effort has been set on foot to deal with the social and economic dangers of congestion. Nor is there any part of the United Kingdom which has benefited in so large a degree as Ireland by the grant of old-age pensions." "But," he continued, "is there any man in this crowded Hall who is credulous enough to suppose that these measures, singly or in combination, or a succession of similar measures, have struck or can strike at the root causes of Irish discontent? Speaking on behalf of the Government in March of last year, a week before my accession to the office of Prime Minister, I described Ireland as the one undeniable failure of British statesmanship. I repeat here to-night what I said then, speaking on behalf of my colleagues, and I believe of my Party. This solution of the problem can be found only in one way by a policy which, while explicitly safeguarding the supreme and indefeasible authority of the Imperial Parliament, will set up in Ireland a system of full self-government (loud cheers) in regard to purely Irish affairs. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of separation. There is not, and there cannot be, any question of rival or competing supremacies. But [illegible]ject to those conditions that is the Liberal [illegible]y. For reasons which I believe to be [illegible]afe the present Parliament was disabled [illegible]nce from proposing any such solution. [illegible]he new House of Commons the hands [illegible]iberal Government and the Liberal [illegible]ill be in this matter entirely free."

[illegible]rences to woman suffrage have [illegible] Liberal ladies, but not the mili[illegible]ts. "My own views on that matter [illegible]age) are, I believe, tolerably [illegible]ghter and cheers), and I have [illegible]he course of the last four [illegible]nduced me to modify them. [illegible]s is a question as to which [illegible]en and as I suppose there [illegible]ersity of opinion in both [illegible]herefore, it is peculiarly [illegible]tment to deal. Nearly [illegible] declared on behalf of the [illegible]rnment that in the event, which [illegible] contemplated, of our bringing in a Reform Bill, we should make the insertion of a suffragist amendment an open question for the House of Commons to decide. Through no intention and through no fault of ours that opportunity for raising the matter has been taken away. Our friends and fellow-workers of the Women's Liberal Federation (cheers) have asked me to say that my declaration survives the expiring Parliament, and will hold good in its successor (cheers) that their cause, so far as the Gover[illegible] is concerned, shall be no worse off in th[illegible] Parliament than it would have been [illegible] old. I have no hesitation in accedi[illegible] that request. The Government, notwith[illegible]ing the deplorable and suicidal excesses [illegible] cheers) of a small section of the advocates [illegible] the change, has no deposition for desire[illegible] burke this question, it is clearly one on wh[illegible] a new House of Commons ought to be gi[illegible] the opportunity to express its view. (Cheer[illegible] Although the petticoated suffragettes [illegible] excluded they were not unrepresented. [illegible] the two or three men who uttered the u[illegible] cries seemed to discharge their labours rel[illegible]antly and were quickly chucked out[illegible] suffragette appeared at one of the entr[illegible] disguised as a telegraph boy, but an [illegible] policeman on duty "spotted" her at onc[illegible] she was obliged to beat an ignominio[illegible] treat. Her friends had their revenge last[illegible] On the occasion of the "Free Churches" de[illegible]tration in Langham Place, two suffragett[illegible] a Miss Douglas Smith and a Miss Coo[illegible] were outside the Queen's Hall ready to pounc[illegible] upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When his motor-car drew up and Miss Smith actually jumped inside and the door was closed upon her by the other "lydy." who remained in the foot-board while the chauffeur drove on to the artistes' entrance. Miss Smith says that "You are going to talk about the Peers to-night. We complain about the House of Commons. I hope you will remember what women are suffering." After making these remarks, she continued, she seized Mr. Lloyd George by the shoulders and shook him. "I was exasperated," she added, "because all the time I was talking to him he was smiling at me." I see that Lord Cromer, as head of the Men's League for opposing woman suffrage, has issued a manifesto. Surely this is superfluous. The militant suffragettes are daily doing more damage to their cause than any organization on the other side can do.

MIDLAND "LAMBS."

They are very keen politicians down in Worcestershire. The unpleasant experience of Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Bromsgrove last night, when owing to rowdyism he was not permitted to finish his speech, reminds one of what happened to the late Sir Richard Temple in 1880. As will be remembered, he resigned the Governorship of Bombay and hurried home in order to stand as a Conservative candidate for the district now represented by Mr. Austen Chamberlain. At Sir Richard's first meeting in the constituency, he addressed the free and independent voters somewhat as follows:—"My friends, I have sacrificed one of the highest posts under the Crown, the Governorship of an important Presidency, and have travelled 6,000 miles so that I may have the honour of asking you to let me be your member. I have hastened to England to be here in time; I am proud to say I have beaten the mail by so many hours—(I forget the exact number he mentioned)—and gentlemen, here I am." No sooner were these words out of his mouth than an ugly rush was made for the distinguished ex-Governor and poor Sir Richards' coat was almost torn off his back. This was certainly a curious sort of welcome, but it would not have mattered much if Sir Richard had been elected. He was not. He and the other Conservative candidate, a Allsopp, were 400 to the bad on polling day. The successful candidates were the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone, the G. O. M.'s eldest son, and Mr. G. W. Hastings, who 12 years later was formally expelled from the House of Commons after being sentenced at the Old Bailey to five years' penal servitude for misappropriating £15,000 part of a deposit of £30,000 of which he was trustee. Sir Richard Temple did not realise his ambition until 1885, when he was elected for another division of his native country. During the later part of his Parliamentary career he sat for Kingston-upon-Thames. In one and the most important respects Mr. Austen Chamberlain does not think the precedents of 1880 to which I have referred, will be repeated next month. In abandoning his attempt to make himself heard, he said:—"I can trust my fortunes in the hands of my constituents. We have had noisy meetings before now, but when the poll was taken we found how much the noise signified. It will be so again." "The meeting, says the *Times'* reporter, "terminated amid a scene of great disturbance. A crowd of several thousands of people assembled outside the Drill Hall in which the meeting was held, and made a great show of hostility as Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove away."

THE NEWEST PEERS.

The ex-Permanent Under-Secretary for India has not followed the example of his late chief in retaining his patronymic on being raised (if that word may be permitted in these levelling days) to the Peerage. But Lord Godley would have had obvious drawbacks. Something territorial was in the circumstances inevitable and it has been obtained from the sister isle—Lord Kilbracken of Killegar in the county of Leitrim. The Godleys of Killegar, to which apparently Lord Kilbrachen belongs, are a well known Irish family of the landed class. The First Sea Lord has not connected his barony with Thetford as was expected, but with a still more obscure place in East Anglia—Kilverstone, a tiny parish with a population at the last census of 75. So long as the hereditary principle continues to be applied to one of our legislative Chambers, the greatest opponent of that threatened system could not object to the House of Lords being recruited by great administrators like Lord Kilbracken and Lord Fisher. It may not be generally known that Lord Kilbracken is a fine classical scholar, and it may have been partly owing to his merits as a Latinist and a Grecian, that he was twice selected by Gladstone to be his private secretary. The same attainments would not make him less acceptable to Lord Morley, though if club gossip may be relied on, they were not always of one mind. *Apropos*, I gather form something that Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is reported to have said to an interviewer that the opinion still prevails in India that Lord Morley has, in regard to one important matter, allowed himself to be overborne by officials. They know very little of Lord Morley who say or think this.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A friend who may be described as one of the old school writes to me from a populous town not a hundred miles from London as follows—"A clown at the Hippodrome here last night was going through the alphabet "A is Mr. Asquith" etc., until coming to J and disposing of it he continued" Well, I'll just skip K and get at once to L. (aspirated Hell) and there who's the first one sees but Lloyd George." This brought the house down in roars of applause. This is how the vile populace is worked up for its votes, but the *jeu d'esprit* is worth repeating." The "vile populace" indeed! It is unnecessary to add that my correspondent is not standing as a candidate for Parliament. If he were seeking the suffrages of any constituency he would not dare to talk in such a disrespectful way of what "Bobby" have called "our masters." Instead of the "vile populace "it would be the "Sovereign people."

Grimness rather that altiism has been the characteristic of the campaign so far. The only *jeu d'esprit* besides the one mentioned above that I have heard, has Mr. Ure for its subject and is not suited for publication.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LORD CURZON ON INDIA.

One-Sided Criticism.

A JUSTIFIABLE CHARGE.

MR. BALFOUR ON TARIFF REFORM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

Earl Percy's death has left both Parties in South Kensington unprepared.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Radical statements regarding food taxes, emphasises the fact that food is already taxed and that the proportionate contribution of the working classes would not be increased by fiscal reform, while their employment would be increased.

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Haddington, criticized the Government, which he said was undermining security and enterprise and neglecting the Navy, was refusing the invitation of the Colonies to take the only course to unify the Empire, and was reviving the subversive policy of Home Rule.

He advocated Tariff Reform as calculated to diminish unemployment. He refused to prophesy what the result would be, but the Unionists never had a worthier cause and they meant to fight and would win sooner or later.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Bath, described Mr. Asquith's statement that representative Government was at stake as a ludicrous exaggeration. His claim that the Government's foreign policy was an unexampled success he characterized as an arrogant pretension. He contrasted the Unionist support of Sir Edward Grey with the Radical hostility towards Lord Salisbury, instancing the fact that the Amir never consented to the Anglo-Russian Convention was a serious issue, yet the Unionists were silent thereon in order not to embarrass the diplomacy of the Government.

Referring to India, Lord Curzon said he would reply to the Master of Elibank's remarks of the 29th next week. He wished to deal that night with another aspect of India.

Lord Morley had introduced, continued Lord Curzon, great changes in India which many of the best judges thought were profoundly unsuited to the East. Before these schemes were introduced it was absurd to claim, like Mr. Asquith did at Birkenhead last week, that the Government had a broad and deep confidence in the Eastern Empire. Perhaps in twenty-five years we should be able to say whether the claim was justified. While premature praise was uttered about the reforms, not a word was said concerning the background of crime and assassination or even, if contentment and tranquility was alleged to exist. All the credit, therefore, was given to Lord Morley, and if there is still unrest and crime all the discredit is thrown on Lord Curzon.

"There is," said Lord Curzon, "something peculiarly mean about this charge. I was Viceroy for seven years which is the longest period on record since the Mutiny. I was reappointed and was the second Englishman thus honoured during the century. In my time murders and bombs and deportations were equally unknown. We had peace and tranquility. I went unguarded through the densest native centres and was so much the friend of the natives, that I incurred the odium of my compatriots for standing up for justice for the Indians. I am proud to say that I still possess the affection and confidence of thousand of Indians.

"Whether or not my ideal of efficiency was right, it was at least compatible with tranquility. Can the same be said now? We find no attempt being made to suppress the upaign of vilification of the British which is a real sparring ground of crime in India."

Lord Curzon said he did not think any glishman had done more harm in India an Mr. Keir-Hardie.

'I am willing," said Lard Curzon, to be ged by my seven years' good as well bad, but in fairness Lord Morley ought be judged by the bad as well as the d of his four years."

He asked Government to remember that the East conciliation was not the sole od of winning the confidence of the le which only appeals to a small fraction the population. He believed that if we could get behind the impenetrable screen which exists between us and the minds of the masses in India it would be found that they want the Government to be firm, courageous and strong, and not merely a protection for the weak but a terror for evil-doers.

He concluded by saying that conscription was essential for military efficiency and by accusing Government of neglect of the Navy. He denied they enjoyed the confidence of the country. He did not believe people were prepared to scrap the ancient, venerable and useful institutions for the luxury of retaining the Radicals in power.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent writes that Mr. Pilling, a cotton spinner in Rochdale disputes Mr. Macara's right, to say that the cotton industry favours free trade. Hundreds of cotton manufacturers, he says, strongly favour Tariff reform.

The *Empire's* special correspondent wires from London on Friday.

As the electoral contest is near its close, the confidence and enthusiasm of the supporters of the Government grows greater and greater. Liberal meetings are crowded and unanimous, while the Unionists find it extremely difficult to scrape an audience together.

The *Times* has joined the ranks of the Cassandras. In a leading article yesterday it admits that the outlook for the Unionists is as bad as it can be. The Tariff reformers however, profess to be undismayed and are flooding the country with posters which seek to persuade the electors that Tariff reform is the only panacea for trade depression and unemployment.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, a son of Sir Henry Cotton, formerly of Calcutta Bar and now Editor of the Congress paper *India* is contesting Dulwich at the forthcoming elections.

Our London correspondent writes :— Sir Henry Cotton had just arrived at Nottingham to carry on his candidature when he was taken ill. A series of meetings had been arranged, but he has not since been able to leave the house, and from what I hear, I am afraid that he will not be able to take a very active part in the contest.

THE LAW ACCIDENT SOCIETY IN LIQUIDATION.

The Whole Capital Lost.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 31.

At a meeting of the creditors of Law Guarantee Trust Accident Society which recently went into liquidation it was announced that whole capital of £1,209,000 must be regarded as lost. A further call of one pound will probably be necessary.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The New Loan.

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Moorish Envoys have accepted the French conditions for the settlement of all differences and also the arrangements for a loan.

THE INJURED "DERBYSHIRE."

LONDON, DECEMBER 30.

The Bibby Liner "Derbyshire" has been floated.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

M. C. C. Beaten.

LONDON, DECEMBER. 30.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Transvaal has beaten Marylebone by 308 runs.

MADRAS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

College Day Celebration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 30.

Yesterday was College Day at the Christian College and was ushered with the reception of Old Boys at 10 a. m. followed by a conference of Old Boys. From 5 to 11 all indulged in recreation, comic speeches, recitations and music. In the evening a general meeting was held in Anderson Hall under the presidency of Mr. S. T. Ranga Charry, Sessions Judge, Guntur. He proposed the health of the King-Emperor and the Madras Christian College. Mr. Hogg replied to the latter. Dr. Miller's health was next proposed and his message was then read. Replying to the toast, "Our Guests," Mrs. Hatcher advocated the education of their sisters, daughters and the future wives of the students. Three cheers were given for Dr. Miller.

VANNIKULA KSHATRIYA MAHASANGAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

The 21st Conference of the Madras Vannikula Kshatriya Mahasangam was held yesterday at Teynampet, Mount Road, in the bungalow of Mr. T. Munuswamy Nayagar. Above one thousand delegates from all parts were present. Mr. V. Tirumalai Pillay, Solicitor and Municipal Commissioner, presided and delivered a lengthy address describing the social condition of the community and tracing its history from the third century of the Christian Era. A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the Vannayal in South Africa.

The success of the Conference was greatly due to the selfless working of the energetic Secretary, Mr. T. Varadappa Nayagar, B.A., B.L.

ASSAULT ON POLICEMEN IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

An assault on the police is by no means uncommon and two policemen were severely assaulted on Wednesday. A Head Constable, Vermisser Sukul, in company with a constable, Hermisser Singh who were doing duty at the Kalighat outpost, when a man who they believed to be a suspicious character and who they saw molesting several pilgrims, ordered him to clear away and not to be obstructing the pathway. The man, however, said he was going to take the pilgrims to a hotel where they could put up during their stay in Calcutta and he refused to go away. He was about to be arrested when he bolted through a small shop near the outpost. The Police gave chase, but their progress was barred by the shop-keeper who refused to allow them to enter. An altercation ensued and several persons came to the shopkeeper's assistance armed with lathies and a dao and brutally assaulted the two constables who fought pluckily and succeeded in detaining four of them till assistance arrived on the scene from the Kalighat thana which was not far away. They were arrested and marched off to the thana. A fifth accused is still absconding.

FLYING IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The *Englishman* states that a Biplane invention of some genius in India flew about fifty yards in Calcutta and alighted in a kind of net which had been spread to receive it.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

TWO BOMBAY KNIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The following New Year's Honours are gazetted :—

TO BE G. C. S. I.

The Begum of Bhopal.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur.

TO BE K. C. S. I.

Sir James Mackay of the India Council.

Sir Harvey Adamson, Member, Viceroy's Council.

General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary, India Office.

The Nawab Bahadur of Nasirabad.

Colonel J. R. Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

TO BE C. S. I.

Commander Sir H. P. Freer-Smith, recently Member, Factory Commission.

Mr. B. Robertson, Secretary, Industry Department.

Hon'ble Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.

Brigadier-General W. R. Birdwood, Kohat Brigade.

Mr. N. G. Cholmeley, Commissioner, Burma Division.

There are no G. C. I. E. Orders.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Mr. Theodore Morrison, India Council Member.

TO BE C. I. E.

Mr. W. B. Brunyate, Joint Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department.

Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Wilson, P. W. D. Secretary, Madras Government.

Hon'ble Mr. Wheeler, Financial Secretary, Bengal Government.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, Secretary, Bombay Government.

Colonel W. Malleson, Chief of Staff Division.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, Resident at Baroda.

Mr. R. H. Brereton, late Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces.

Rai Bahadur N. G. Basu, Assistant Comptroller-General.

Mr. James M. Law, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Bombay.

Mr. Prabhashanker Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar.

TO BE KNIGHTS.

Mr. R. S. Aikman, late Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Ganesh Chandavarkar, High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Alexander McRobert, Director, Woollen Mills, Cawnpore.

Mr. Dorabji Jamsedji Tata of Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDALS.

The following are given Kaiser-i-Hind Medals :—

1ST CLASS.

Miss Alice Comley, Lady Superintendent, St. Mary's Home, Calcutta.

Mr. George Morgan, Chairman, Naraingan Municipality, East Bengal.

Babu Surat C. Rai Chouduri, Zemindar of Chanchal, Malda District.

Dewan Bahadur Subramanyam, Administrator-General, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vaughan, Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, Calcutta.

Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Irrigation Officer, Hyderabad.

2ND CLASS.

Professor Jaminath Banerjee, Principal Deaf and Dumb School, Calcutta.

Sister Jane Frances, Lady Superior, Canning Home, Calcutta.

Maung Kyi, Landowner, Kyankee District, Upper Burma.

Mrs. Ethel Stevens, of Loinwe, Southern Shan States.

Miss Florence Swainson, Founder and Manager, Deaf and Dumb School at Tinnevelly.

Dr. W. J. Wanless, Medical Missionary at Miraj, Southern Mahratta Country.

TO BE NAWAB.

The title of a Nawab as hereditary distinction is conferred upon His Highness Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zoraxwar Khan G.C.I.E., Dewan of Palanpur. Salutes of 13 guns is also conferred on Sir Sher Muhammed Khan Zorawar, Dewan of Palanpur.

TO BE SARDAR BAHADUR.

Personal Distinction.—Thakur Bhar Singh, Commandant, Alwar Imperial Service Lancers.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

Saiyid Shams-ud-Din Saiyid Mian Kadri, Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay.

Pestanji Rustamji Mehta, M.R.A.C., Deputy Collector and Acting Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Mr. Jacob Bapuji Israel, Karbhari of Aundh State, Satara Agency, Bombay.

TO BE KHAN SAHIB.

Agha Bedr bin Haji Muhammad Amin, Residency Agent at Lingah in the Persian Gulf.

Khan Sahib Sheikh Khodabakhsh, Head Clerk, Intelligence Branch, Meshed.

Subadar Major Pir Bekhsh, Andaman and Nicobar Military Police, Port Blair.

Ghulam Mustafa of Arvi in the Central Provinces.

Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Ahmed Abdul Aziz Nayati of Hyderabad (Deccan).

TO BE RAI BAHADUR.

Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, Nerbadda Division, Central Provinces.

Hiralal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Bishan Datta Shukul of Sehore, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.

Rai Sahib Pandit Nand Lal, Treasury Officer, Indore, Central India.

Lala Durga Shai, Diwan, Narsingarh State.

Subadar Sewa Singh, Andaman and Nicobar Military Police, Port Blair.

Mr. B. A. Gupte, Asstt. Secretary, Victoria Memorial Fund.

TO BE RAO BAHADUR.

Hereditary Distinction—Balli Chand Tewari of Dhana, Saugor District, Central Provinces.

Personal Distinction.—Tara Chand Shomiram Advani, Principal, Training College, Hyderabad, Sind.

Ichharam Bhagavandas, Bombay.

Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, Principal, Training College, Poona.

Shrinavasulu Nayadu, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

Sedasheo Jairam Dhadrai, Professor of Sanskrit, Government College, Jubbulpore Central Provinces.

Atmaram Amrit Buti of Nagpur, Central Provinces,

Raghobaratiram Arole of Saoner, Central Provinces.

TO BE KHAN SAHEB.

Personal Distinction.—Shaikh Surfraz Hakim, Senior Grade Hospital Assistant, Bombay.

Muhammad Ghaus walad Shaikh Fakhruddin, Head-Quarters Sub-Inspector of Police, Dharwar, Bombay.

Muhammad Manekji Palanji Poh, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

Munshi Abdul Aziz Khan, Oriental Translator, Central Provinces Administration.

TO BE RAI SAHIB.

Personal Distinction.—Man Mohan Lal, Jailor, Central Provinces.

Jaggan Nath Pershad, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Central Provinces.

Hira Lal Sukul, Pleader of Kamptee, Central Provinces.

Hospital Assistant Surju Prasad Tewari, Indore, Central India.

Babu Kedar Nath Bhargav, Superintendent, Karwai and Pathari States, Central India.

Lala Gaure Mal Aksakal of Yarkand.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

Personal Distinction.—Venkatesh Shrinivas Naik, Deshast Vaishnav Brahmin of Ranibenur, Dharwar, Bombay Presidency.

Gopal Anant Giri of Halyal, Kanara, Bombay Presidency.

Ganesh Keshav Kelkar, Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Bombay

Mr. Sadashiv Ramchandra Bhagwat I, C, E Sub-Engineer, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Jawharsing Lakhasing Superintendent of Vaccination, Karachi.

Thakur Jaswant Singh Tazimi Istimrardar of Tantoti, Ajmer District.

TO BE HONORARY SURGEONS TO H. E. THE VICEROY.

Surgeon General Sloggett vice Colonel Lloyd; Colonel Forman, R. A. M. C. vice Lieutant-Colonel Hole and Lieutenant Colonel Henderson R, A. Mc. vice Major Dalton.

Several appointments have been made to the Order of British India and nine sepoys have been given the Indian Distinguished Service Medal,

THE NEW COUNCILS.

The Madras Nominatons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

Khan Zulfiqar Ali Khan of Malerkotla has been nominated by the Governor-General to represent the Mahomedan community of the Punjab on the Imperial Council and Malik Umar Hayat Khan at Tiwana has been similarly nominated to represent the Punjab landowners. A third Punjab non-official representative for the Imperial Council will be elected by the non-official members of the Punjab Council at a meeting of the Council to be held on January 3rd.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 31.

H. E. the Governor has nominated the following gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Madras Legislative Council under the New Councils Act:—

Sir W. Meyer, Chief Secretary to Government; Mr. C. J. Weir, Second Member, Board of Revenue; Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart Stuart, Third Member, Board of Revenue; Surgeon General P. Benson, I.M.S., Mr. W. C. Horne, Commissioner, Salt and Abkari; Mr. R. B Clegg, Board of Revenue; Mr. A. G. Cardew, Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department; Mr. C. A. Smith, Joint Secretary, P. W. D. Mrs. R. H. Shipley, Collector, Chingleput; Dr. A. G. Bourne, Director Public Instruction; Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Inspector General of Police; Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, Advocate General; Dewan Bahadur N. Subramaniam, Administrator General; Mr. C. B. M. Schmidt, Inspector General of Registration; Mr. S. Ramaswami Chettiar; Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao; and Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law.

The nominations are not yet completed and a subsequent list will be issued later.

THE ANJUMAN-ISLAM OF SURAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, DECEMBER 31.

A general meeting of the Anjuman Islam, Surat, was convened to-day. It was resolved:—

That it expresses deep sorrow at the sad news of the dastardly outrage committed by a budmash on Mr. Jackson, the popular Collector and condemns in the strongest terms the foul crime and its cruel perpetrator, and conveys the deepest sympathy of the members of the Anjuman Islam, Surat, to Mrs. Jackson at her sad bereavement.

That this Anjuman thnks Government for introducing the new Electoral Scheme, and thanks the Mahomedans of the Northern Division for the wisdom in electing the Honible Mr. Syed Ali Edroos.

That the Anjuman congratulates the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Ali Edroos, the Hon'ble Mr. Goolam Husain Arif, the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed and the Hon'ble Thakore of Amode for their success. The Anjuman congratulates Haji Soleman Abdul Wahed for his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay.

That this Anjuman is very grateful to His Imperial Majesty Edward VII, King-Emperor, for appointing the Right Hon'ble Syed Amir Ali to the Privy Council and congratulates the Right Hon'ble Mr. Syed Amir Ali.

ARRIVAL OF THE AGA KHAN.

Gathering of Mahomedans.

OVATION AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

His Highness the Aga Khan returned to Bombay by the Mail steamer "India" yesterday morning from Europe after a prolonged stay in the West. The large crowd which numbered over 5,000 Mahomedans, representing all sections of this large and important community, at once proved that His Highness is now being recognised the political leader of the Moslems in all India. The ovation and the reception which was of the most cordial and enthusiastic character came not only from the Khojas, whose spiritual head the Aga Khan is, but the Memons, Borahs, Koknis, Moguls and Pathans sent representatives to the Bunder to receive the Aga Saheb on behalf of their respective communities. In addition to the local demonstrations, deputations arrived from various provinces, the principal ones being from Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay.

The whole-hearted devotion and patriotic services to the cause of Islam in connection with the Reform Scheme, has made Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah the most honoured leader of the Mahomedans in this country.

It was for this reason that the reception at the Bunder had political significance more than anything else and the deputations had to convey congratulations, on behalf of the provinces they represented, on His Highness having secured for the Islamite, community political concessions commensurate with their historical and political importance. The Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam had on this account passed a resolution to accord him a hearty and cordial reception on his return to India. A similar resolution was passed by the Coronation Literary Society.

A steam launch proceeded from the Ballard Pier to the *s. s.* "India" with special deputations on board. Besides the delegates who arrived from Burma, three local Moslem institutions were represented, namely, the Coronation Literary Society, the Anjuman-i-Islam and the Punjabi Club, the respective personnel of which trio included the following delegates:—Messrs. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Khan Sahib Ibrahim Hafiz, J. P., Kazi Moorgay, Moulvi Abdul Ahmed, Dr. Abdul Razak and Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the Sheriff of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Karimbhoy, Muhamed Karimbhoy, Mirza Alli Mahomed, Kazi Kabbruddin, Haji Yusuf, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Ahmed Dewji, Cassim Alli Jewraj Peerbhoy Mahomedbhoy Kurmibhoy, Ibrahim Fazulbhoy, Jafferbhoy Pradhan and Sayyid Moosta.

On boarding the s. s. "India" His Highness the Aga Khan was cordially welcomed by the above deputations, and Kazi Kabiruddin expressed the grateful thanks of the All-India Moslem League for the patriotic services which His Highness had rendered to the community at large in connection with the Reform Scheme. He also regretted the inability of the Hon'ble Mr. Sayid Amir Ali to come to India.

In briefly acknowledging the cordial welcome extended to him, His Highness said that whatever he had done had been merely done in the exercise of his duty towards the Mahomedan community, for which he did not deserve any special thanks. It was his great desire that the Mahomedan and Hindu communities should work in harmony, and expressed the hope that since the Reforms had now been granted both communities would make good use of them.

His Highness, accompanied by the members of the local deputation, then boarded the launch and landed at Apollo Bunder, where a big gathering of Mahomedans assembled to greet him. Immediately he reached the top of the steps His Highness was conducted to the right to the pavilion which was gaily decorated and under which seating accommodation was provided for about 200 people, including the delegates from other towns. A band was also in attendance during the proceedings.

While tarrying at the Bunder-head His Highness once more thanked the Mahomedan community for the kind reception which they had accorded him. He had no idea that his simple services would have evoked such cordial appreciation and would be considered to merit receiption from delegates representing the whole of India. He thanked them most cordially, and regretted that his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali had not been able to come out to India with him. As they all knew, the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali had been appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and had consequently been unable to accompany him as he had wished.

At the conclusion of this brief speech, His Highness was garlanded and vociferously cheered, and the crowd closed round him to give him a cordial handshake and greet him as he walked to a motor car, in which he was driven to his residence in Walkeshwar, followed by motorists and cyclists, and numbers of his countrymen in public and private conveyances. The Police, mounted and foot, maintained excellent order under the personal supervision of Superintendent Standford, while the Criminal Investigation Department was represented by Superintentendent Sloane and Inspector Sullivan.

His Highness attends an afternoon party on Wednesday at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road, and to-day the Aga Khan will perform the ceremony of opening the Khoja Punjehbhoy Club in the old Orient Club Building, Queen's Road, Chowpatty.

BABY SHOW AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 30.

The Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality in Burma held their Baby Show on Tuesday at the Empress Victoria Buddhist Boys School, when prize-winners in the different classes were selected. This year for the first time it was decided to throw open the Show to all communities of the town including Europeans, with the exception of the Burmese community. As last year, there were about a thousand babies, the entries were not good, the Chinese, Indians and Europeans sending very few children to take part. The entries this year were in marked contrast to former years in cleanliness, manner of taking care of the children, and in many other ways. Out of the thousand babies to be judged, only about three hundred remained from which to pick the prize-winners, the others were rejected having been found to fail in the fulfilment of the requirements. In the different classes of prize-winners there was a baby only four months old and weighed 20½ lbs. and in splendid health. Amongst the European prize-winners was Margaret Boylan, daughter of Mr. Boylan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 6 months.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires The *Times* discussing in a leading article M. Pichon's statement regarding the Baghdad Railway says an indispensable condition o any arrangement satisfactory to Turkey if that Germany should be prepared to treat thir question in the same fair minded way as Here Bethmann.

THE MOROCCAN LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 31.

Herr Hallvey is handling the Moroccan question and an agreement ought not to be impossible, but attacks are made on the Chancellor to show that an intolerent spirit still prevails in Germany. Hence the *Times* fears that participation of foreign capitalists on acceptable terms is hardly yet within sight.

THE NASIK TRAGEDY.

One More Arrest in Bombay.

On receipt of certain information, Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, yesterday morning arrested a man named Chaturbhuj Zaverbhai Ameen, a Pattidar, aged about 27 years, and living in Holi Chakla, Fort. The arrest is made, in connection with the assassination of Mr. Jackson in Nasik, as several documents alleged to have connection with the crime have been found in the suspect's house. He has been sent to Nasik for enquiries.

Meeting at Ahmedabad.

At a public meeting, held in Ahmedabad, at the Premabhai Hall on Wednesday last to express abhorrence at the dastardly assassination of the late Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, the following speeches were amongst those delivered on the occasion :—

The following important resolution, proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Vakil, was unanimosely passed:

"That this meeting earnestly declares that such acts are detrimental to the best interest of the country as well as to those of its Government, and that it is the duty of all Indians to make every effort to put a stop to such occurrences and actively to assist Government in that direction."

In putting the resolution to the meeting, Mr. Nowrojee Vakil said, while yet the grief and shame caused to us by the assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie by an Indian student in England last July and the recent dastardly attempt on the life of our beloved Viceroy Lord Minto in our own city are fresh in our memory, another horrible outrage of the same kind has occurred at Nasik, where a wicked wretch assassinated a kind-hearted English Officer like Mr. Jackson, Collector of that place, on the 21st instant. The Government, will, of course, take the measures necessitated by such an act, but at the same time in such a state of affairs the loyal subjects also must know their duty and do it. In former times chaos and confusion prevailed when there was no security of life and prosperity, and mutual fighting and plunder were rampant everywhere, but as we know from history all that disappeared under our benign English Government and we have been enjoying all the blessings of peace and the tranquillity. We have had railways, telegraph, post office, hospitals, school and colleges, roads, canals, public buildings and various other such means of comfort and happiness. Not only that, we have also got local self-government, trial by jury, Legislative Councils, freedom of thought and speech and other such rights and liberties, and the people have advanced in arts, industries, commerce, science and learning and became happy and prosperous. While we have thus been advancing in prosperity and happiness, unfortunately some thoughtless youths are endeavouring to cause anarchy and disorder to prevail again in the country which will prove ruinous to its welfare. Such people are enemies not only of the Government but of the whole country. On such occasions as loyal subjects we give expression to our feelings and sentiments but now beyond that we are bound to discharge a farther duty. Such wicked acts do and will do immense harm to our country and they will, by hurting the feelings of our just and kind rulers, alienate the regard and symphties they bear towards us and Government will be compelled to adopt more and more stringent measures, the burden of which we shall have to bear. We will lose our good name and reputation in the eyes of other nations and people in other countries will regard us with hatred [illegible] rights and liberties we now [illegible]ed. We will have much to [illegible] ashamed of an account of [illegible] deeds of such misguided people. Such [illegible] and dastardly acts cast a slur on our country and they injure not only ourselves but our rising generation also. Such unworthy [illegible] our decline from the high [illegible] attained under the fostering [illegible] Great and good [illegible] Georg[illegible] who [illegible] and stre[illegible] and Th[illegible] the [illegible] assist Government in [illegible] they will increase from day to [illegible] decline of our dear country. For these reasons [illegible] that you will unanimously pass the resolution.

Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, in moving the fifth resolution, said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I do not think it necessary to depart from the order of the day which is to make short speeches. It is very very sad to think that within the course of the last 6 months we should have had to meet thrice under such distressing and humiliating circumstances, to pass resolutions such as those of to-day. It must be reckoned as the most ill-starred day in the history of India when the murderous propaganda of anarchy (that plant of exotic growth) made its advent into this peaceful peace-loving country. At first it was not considered too optimistic to indulge in the hope that this infernal foreign plant would never thrive on our soil. But also day after day that hope seems difficult of realization.

The demented wretch, who last week at Nasik perpetrated the hellish tragedy which we have met to-day to deplore, has removed from our midst one of the most prominent ornaments of the Indian Civil Service. The late Mr. Jackson was greatly liked by all the Indians he came in contact with. Everywhere Indians are singing poems of praises for his uniform urbanity and above all his unobstreperous sympathy for the Indians. Of him it may be said that he was one of those noble high-souled Englishmen who came out to this country with lofty ideals of the regeneration of India and consider it their sacred duty to do good to the Indians with whom their lot is cast. He was India's friend in the truest sense of the word. He learnt the languages of Indians and spoke them like an Indian, he studied Indian philosophy and exalted the ideals of Indians and he mixed freely with Indians. It is such a good man as this that has been so ruthlessly, so meaninglessly laid low.

What object such fell deeds can serve passes my comprehension. If it is thought to terrorize the British Government, the anarchists are hopelessly mistaken. On the contrary if this state of affairs continues long the consequences will be very terrible. When Lord Morley introduced the famous Reform Scheme in the House of Commons he said that there was a certain section of his advisers who advocated the policy of "Martial Law and no damned nonsense." He has, however, wisely refrained from such a policy so far. A time may perhaps come (Heaven forefend it) when even the best of us may have to submit to the rigors of a terrible law in order to suit the exigencies of the times. Of course, our benign Government would think twice before visiting the sins of the microscopic few on all of us. All the same to the anarchists I say "Beware, urge Government no more, it is like tempting Providence too much."

The following were among the resolutions passed :—

Proposed by Sheth Lalbhai Dalpabhai, seconded by Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal and supported by Sheth Abdul Latif Safri, "that the citizens of Ahmedabad in public meeting assembled, declare that grief at the assassination at Nasik, of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik by a wicked wretch on the 21st December, 1909, and express their abhorrence at such a mean and dastardly act."

Proposed by Mr. Krishnarao Bholanath Divetia, seconded by Dr. B. H. Nanavatty and supported by Mr. Shivabhai Motibhai "that this meeting expresses its heartfelt sympathies with Mrs. Jackson on the unbearable calamity that has befallen her by the premature death of her husband, Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik."

Proposed by the Hon'ble K.B. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C.I.E., seconded by R. B. Lalshanker Umiashanker, supported by D. B. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and also by Dr. Joseph Benjamin, "that this meeting earnestly declares that such acts are detrimental to the best interests of the country as well as to those of its Government and that it is the duty of all Indians to make every effort to put a stop to such occurrences and to actively assist Government in that direction."

Proposed by Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. Mohiudin Mahmadbhai Narmawala, "that the chairman be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the parties concerned accompanied with suitable letters."

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DEC. 17, PARIS, DEC. 18.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King returned to London on Saturday from Milton Abbey and left again on Monday for Eaton Hall, on visit to the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, after holding an investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace on Friday last from Sandringham.—The Prince of Wales arrived in London on Saturday. His Royal Highness and the Princess left Marlborough House on Monday for Brocket Hall, Hatfield, on a visit to Lord Mount-Stephen.—The King of Norway arrived in London last week and with the Queen of Norway and Prince Olav left for Christiania on Tuesday.—The Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife have gone to Egypt for the winter.

Accidents.—The sudden flooding of a coalpit near Kilmarnock on Friday morning owing to the thaw, caused the loss of the lives of 10 out of 16 miners who were in the workings at the time.—The silk mills of Messrs. Cortauld and Co. at Braintree have been almost completely destroyed by fire.

The Political Situation.—Mr Balfour and Sir F. Banbury, the present members, have been adopted as the Unionist candidates for the City of London at the forthcoming election.—Mr. Chamberlain has been adopted Liberal-Unionist candidate for West Birmingham.

Munificent Endowment of Medical Research.—At a meeting of the Senate of the University of London on Wednesday a letter was read from Mr. Otto Beit announcing that as the establishment of the Institute of Medical Sciences which his late brother, Mr. Alfred Beit left £50,000 to found, had been found impracticable he has decided to increase the fund to £215,000 yielding an annual income of about £7,500 for the purpose of establishing Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research.

Imperial College of Science and Technology.—Dr. Bovey the rector of this college has resigned his position on the ground of ill-health.

Law.—A verdict for the defendants has been returned in an action tried before the Lord Chief Justice in which Mrs. Marie Leigh sought to recover damages from the Home Secretary, the Governor of Winson-green Prison, Birmingham and the medical officer of the prison for an assault which consisted in forcibly feeding her when she refused to take food.—In the Court of Appeal judgment has been given in the appeal of Canon Thompson, rector of Eaton, Norwich, against decisions declaring illegal she appellant's refusal to administer the Holy Communion to two parishioners on the ground that the husband had married his deceased wife's sister. The appeal was dismissed with costs.—A summons for assault, brought by Mr. H. C. Colles, a musical critic of the "Times," against Mr. Kennerley Rumford, has been withdrawn, Mr. Rumford having tendered an apology to Mr. Colles.

Mr. Asquith on the Crisis.—The Prime Minister on Friday addressed an immense meeting of Liberals in the Albert Hall, and in the course of his speech set forth the programme of the Liberal Party.

Mr. Balfour's Health.—Mr. Balfour has been suffering from over-fatigue accompanied by pulmonary catarrh. He is covalescent, but it is most necessary for the present that he should have as much rest as possible.

Mr. Balfour's Election Address.—Mr. Balfour has issued his address to the electors of the City of London.

Naval Appointment.—Vice-Admiral Sir A. L Winsloe has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, who will shortly vacate the command.

New Civil Service Commissioner.—Mr. Herbert Paul, M. P., has been appointed Second Civil Service Commissioner in the place of Mr. Stanley Leathes, who has been appointed First Civil Service Commissioner.

New Governor of Natal.—General Lord Methuen has been appointed Governor of Natal in succession to Colonel Sir Matthew Nathan, who will next month assume the duties of Secretary to the General Post Office.

The Edward Medal.—It is announced that the King has agreed to extend the scope of the [illegible] established by his [illegible] per-

[illegible] 183,774—an increase [illegible] the number at the same date last.

The King and the Albert Medal.—[illegible] presented to Thomas Lewis, the boy who displayed remarkable courage in rescue work at the Newport Dock disaster in July last, the Albert Medal of the second class at Buckingham Palace on Monday.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Cabinet has requested the Admiralty to begin immediately the construction of the chief vessel in the Australian unit of the Pacific Fleet.—A Bill which will give the Government greater powers for dealing with the strikers is to be introduced in the New South Wales Parliament.—Sir George Reid has been definitely selected for the appointment of High Commissioner in London.

Canada.—The chief feature of Mr Fielding's 13th annual Budget speech, which was delivered on Tuesday, was the large increase in revenue and the substantial reduction in expenditure.—Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, in replying to Mr. Fielding's Budget speech, said he thought the time was drawing near when the policy of Great Britain would enable her to give the Colonies preferential treatment in return for the preference which the Colonies had given her.

The Malay States.—The first meeting of the new Federal Council of the Federated Malay States took place on Saturday.

The Rhodesia Katanga Railway.—The celebrations in connection with the linking up of the British and Congolese sections of the Rhodesia Katanga Railway took place on Saturday.

THE UNITED STATES.

Relations with Nicaragua.—The United States Government has ordered 700 more marines to Colon to be within striking distance of Nicaragua. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is criticizing Mr. Knox's methods of handling the Nicaraguan situation, and has asked the Secretary of State to appear before it. There are indications that Mexico will co-operate with the United States in dealing with the situation.

President Taft on World Policy.—President Taft has made a frank pronouncement on the position of United States as a world Power.

The White Slave Traffic.—A report from the United States Immigration Commission dealing with the white slave traffic has been presented to to the Senate.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—The trial is taking place of Dr. Friedjung, the Austrian historian, on charges of libel alleged to have been contained in an article written by him and published in the "Neue Freie Presse" last March.

Belgium.—The Belgian Senate has passed the Bill on military service by 71

political opinion is beginning to be seriously concerned at the tendency of German finance, under the direct patronage of the German Government, to compromise French policy in the Near East by means of the Baghdad Railway.

The Nobel Prizes.—The names of the recipients of these prizes are published in Stockholm.

Turkey.—An important debate took place on Saturday in the Turkish Chamber in regard to the proposed fusion of the Lynch and Hamidieh steamship companies, Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, declaring that if his explanation were not accepted the Ministry would resign. A resolution requiring the occasion to be submitted to the House for ratification was carried on the motion of the leader of the Committee "Bloc." The Ministry refused to give way, and eventually the debate was adjourned until Monday, when the Chamber, after a long debate, passed a vote of confidence in the Cabinet.

Shipping.—At Lloyd's on Wednesday the liner "Waratah" was posted as missing, and for all legal purposes she is now regarded as lost. The value of her cargo is roughly estimated to be at least as much as that of the hull—namely, £150,000.

Obituary.—Dr. Ludwig Mond, the eminent chemist; Sir Alfred Jones; Mr. George Salting, the well-known art collector; Lady Lurgar; and Bishop Sumner.—"Times."

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK ON INDIA AND TARIFF REFORM.

The Master of Elibank, M.P., Under Secretary for India, in the course of a speech at Currie, Mid Lothian, on December 13, spoke of the effect on India of Tariff Reform,

He said India was essentially a Free Trade country admitting all goods on equal terms, and even penalising her home industries by the imposition of Excise duties on cotton, really for the advantage of Lancashire. If the United Kingdom, under Mr. Chamberlain scheme, became Protectionist, why should not India, and what then would be the position of Lancashire? The exports of India were steadily increasing. Foreign tariffs did not injure India and the solvency of India depended entirely on her export trade. The British Empire sold to India £69,000,000 sterling and bought from India £45,000,000 sterling India's best customers were foreign nations who bought £66,000,000 from India. In other words from the point of view of India wide and unrestricted markets were indispensable to her. As a debtor country she paid her debts in exports and the foreign protected countries took sixty-three per cent. of her total exports. We would therefore run the risk of seriously injuring the Indian export trade if we were to discriminate against her best customers. Great Britain was the greatest creditor of India, and India paid us all the interest on our loans and our investments by the money which she obtained from the foreigners for her raw material and that one fact showed the extraordinary entanglement of international finance. If we carried out that policy India would lose much and India would get very little in return. If we revised the existing duties in India on British and Colonial goods or made exemptions in any way that involved a loss of revenue, we should see to it that the day might not come when the Ministry of the day would have to go to the House of Commons to ask them to increase our already heavy burden of taxation to make good a loss of revenue to those poor Indian peasants which our own thoughtless policy in reversing the traditional fiscal arrangements of Great Britain would be immediately responsible for bringing about. There had arisen a movement initiated, organised, and controlled by natives having for its object the exclusion of British goods and the use in their place of goods manufactured by Indians. Let them be very careful that in this ill thought-out policy of Tariff Reform they did not give the natives of India a real ground to inquire into our fiscal arrangements, to be followed by a marshalling of all their energies for the setting up of real protection in India which if it ever took place we in Great Britain would feel very heavily.

SIR T. SHAUGHNESSY ON CANADA.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Company, who arrived in England on Dec. 13 by the "Lusitania," in the course of a statement, said he was anxious at the present time to secure good men of British stock to settle as farmers in Western Canada. This object in view his company propose special facilities to men of the agricultural class in England. They had seen that many thousands of applications had been made for small holdings, only a small proportion of which could be granted. In Canada they had any quantity of land, and wanted the men to farm it. They therefore proposed to offer farms to suitable men, to break up part of their land for them, fence it, sow it, and build a house and stable, so that when the emigrant arrived he would find a crop ready to be harvested. This would cost about £800. The repayment would be spread over ten years, leaving the man £80. a year to pay for his property. Men of the right stamp who came out with £100. would be able to get along successfully. The land to which this scheme applied was in Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the wheat belt the farms would be 160 acres in extent; in the irrigated portions of Alberta they would necessarily be smaller. The policy of irrigation which had been adopted had been most successful, and the company proposed to apply it to another 1,000,000 acres.

As an example of the extent to which Canada was now prospering, Sir Thomas instanced the case of a man who bought 2,400 acres in Southern Alberta for 33,000 dols. This land yielded last year wheat to the value of 66,000 dols. There was still a very great demand for agricultural labour at certain seasons of the year. The agitation on the question of Oriental immigration, which was so acute two years ago, had died down. The Indians had ceased to come in, and the Japanese were controlling the immigration of their own people. Canada was going ahead, and, while the north-west was the part that was prospering most, the east was also benefitting by the development of the younger provinces of the Dominion. There was a steady increase in the population of Eastern Canada, which afforded to the west the best market for its produce and could supply the west with many of those manufactures, so indispensable to an agricultural population. Canada would afford an excellent field for British manufacturers, for while the region west of Lake Superior had shown the greatest development, that of cities such as Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton had been very remarkable, and cities of this kind would afford an excellent field for industrial enterprise, American manufacturers were recognising this and coming in. Why could not British manufacturers, if they found the Canadian tariff prohibitive, also establish factories in the Dominion? It would pay them to do so.

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GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Mr. Robert Blatchford's Articles.

CONCILIATION OR COMPROMISE!

The Pan-Germanic policy is based upon Bismarck's theory: "The destiny of Germany must be worked out in blood and iron." It is a blood and iron policy, and all hopes of ever coming it by a policy of milk and water are doomed to failure.

Take, as an example, the fate of the innocent proposal for the limitation of armaments.

Any limitation of armaments must embody the principle of Britain's naval supremacy. But it is exactly that which the Pan-Germans resent and defy.

It does not require a very great effort of the imagination to enable us to see that proposal with German eyes. Were I a German I should say, "These islanders are cool customers. They have fenced in all the best parts of the globe, they have bought or captured fortresses and ports in five continents, they have gained the lead in commerce, they have a virtual monopoly of the carrying trade of the world, they hold command of the seas, and now they propose we shall all be brothers, and that nobody shall fight or steal any more."

That is how a German must see the position. But the Germans see and believe much more than that. They believe that Britain has grown fat, and stupid, and cowardly. They see that Germany has population fifty per cent larger than Britain, very much better educated, better trained, and better organised. They see that our Army is small and unready; and they know that theirs is excellent in quality, overwhelming in numbers, and in readiness and organisation without a peer. They are sure that they can crush us on land. They believe they can beat us in trade; they hope that they can outbuild and outspend us and so become our masters on the sea.

And their rulers hold the theory that the destiny of Germany must be worked out in blood and iron.

To these strong, resolute, and stern men of blood and iron come the suave and modest British Ambassadors of compromise and conciliation. "My dear brothers," says one ambassador, "may I suggest a cessation of this ruinous rivalry in battleships? Would you mind curtailing your naval programme so that I may retain command of the seas without incurring more expense than my constituents will approve. I am really very sorry; but the command of the sea is essential to our national existence. Our people absolutely decline to become soldiers; and unless we are allowed to boss the sea shall become an easy prey for any enemy. So if you don't mind, we will arrange with you for a limitation of armaments, which will save us money and prevent you from using your superior military strength against us."

Now, is not that a pretty dish to set before a Kaiser? Really, the men of blood and iron did not laugh so loudly as one might have expected.

In fact, they did not laugh at all. They just shrugged their shoulders and went on building harder than ever. It is one of the funniest political episodes I can remember; and the funniest thing about it was the British Government's innocent and pained surprise.

"Ha!" said the men of blood and iron. "I smell funk. They are beginning to feel the pinch. Hurry up with those super-Dreadnoughts". And it was so.

Then the Labour delegates went over to Germany and slapped their German comrades on the back and cried, "Hoch, hoch, hoch!" And Mr. Keir Hardie actually believed that the fraternising of British and German Socialists in Germany would so delight the Emperor that he would, to use Mr. Hardie's own words, perform the remarkable feat of "Killing the war spirit before it was born."

"Well, the British and German comrades "hoched" and our boys came home. And when I was in Germany a few weeks ago I stood in Essen and looked at the chimney forest of Krupp-town, and reflected that the German blood and iron works had recently taken on twenty-eight thousand new hands and that, in spite of our Labour members, Germany was now able to arm thirteen super-Dreadnoughts in a year. It really looks as though the Socialists had not conciliated the Kaiser for nuts. Even the resolution of the Labour Party seems to have failed perhaps because "the destiny of Germany is to be worked out not by speeches and majorities, but by blood and iron."

Then there is the expedient of building Germany in with a series of alliances. A really statesmanlike idea, were it not that Germany's obstinate resolution to break out makes it very unpleasant for the allies who are within reach of the giant's arms.

And there is the Socialist theory of joint action by British and German Socialists for the prevention of war. The idea is to stop the supply of coal and stores by means of strikes. It is one of these harmless games with which some Labour statesmen amuse themselves on dull days. The main result of it would be to hamper our Fleet. The Germans would settle their strike in swift and summary fashion—by the arguments of "blood and iron."

And there is the dazzling Mr. Winston Churchill who called Lord Cromer and me a pair of "ridiculous jingoes," and illuminated the whole crisis by the brilliant declaration that there is no danger as long as we continue to build up to a two-Power standard.

Building to a two-Power standard means, when Germany is in full swing, the arming of twenty-six super-Dreadnoughts in a year. This, as the Frenchman said when the bandbox fell on his hat for the third time, "becomes amusing."

But we are told by many well-meaning countrymen of ours that all this scare about Germany is absurd because of the evident friendliness of the German people and the British people for each other. The British do not want war the Germans do not want war nay these amiable persons. How true; how true. But it does not account for thirty-nine battleships a year.

Now I shall suggest that all these attempts at conciliation and compromise are based upon a misconception of the policy and Government of Germany.

I believe the German people (although they have a million members in their Navy League) are not unfriendly to us. But the German people have no control over the German policy. They cannot prevent the increase of German naval power even if they would—which is doubtful. They cannot prevent a war when once their rulers have decided upon war. They do not know the game their rulers are playing. They would be plunged into war before they were aware of the danger and once in their own soldiers would suppress any attempt at interference supposing any attempt were made.

The Bismarck theory of blood and iron has the great merit of being simple and concise. The German theory of warfare fits it as a bludgeon fits the hand of a footpad. "Full steam ahead" is the motto for the German Navy. "Forward" is the motto for the Army. Go straight for the enemy and smash him. Never mind the cost. We have plenty of men. We can afford heavy losses. But we must win.

This theory demands loyalty, courage, and discipline from officers and men. The German Army and Navy possess them.

The theory of blood and iron is simple. You single out one of your neighbours at a time. You cajole him with friendly treatment while you prepare to make an irresistible and unexpected attack upon him. When you are quite ready, and when he is off his guard, you knock him down, jump on his chest, and accept his watch and purse as compensation. Thus is your destiny fulfilled.

Now a gentleman working on those lines is not to be fobbed off with fine speeches. He will not restrain his mailed fist because his victim is weak. Weakness is the opportunity he looks for.

No. If we don't war with Germany we must be strong enough to cause Germany to want peace.

Though Germany is a brave, resolute, and mighty enemy she is not omnipotent, nor is she invulnerable. But she means business—blood and iron business—and conciliation, subterfuge, and compromise provoke her to contempt and scorn.

Germany puts her destinies into the hands of warriors; we leave ours in the hands of politicians. Germany acts; we talk. Words count for nothing in the game of blood and iron.

Arm or surrender; fight for the Empire or lose it. We can choose our alternative; no middle course is open to us.

WANTED: A MAN.

There is danger ahead. Mr. Asquith has told us so, Lord Roberts has told us so Sir Edward Grey has told us so. And we are not ready to meet that danger. And we are not making ready to meet that danger. And the great majority of our people are oblivious of that danger or refuse to recognise its existence.

A few years ago Lord Wolseley said:—

We are never ready for war, and yet we never have a Cabinet that dare tell the people this truth.

That is a grave statement of a grave danger. Let us consider what that statement implies.

It implies that we have had many Cabinets who were conscious of our unreadiness for war and were afraid to tell the people what they knew.

It implies that Cabinet after Cabinet has failed of its duty to the nation through fear.

It implies that Cabinet after Cabinet, knowing the Empire to be unsafe, has proved too cowardly and disloyal to ask for reformation or to give the alarm.

It implies that British Cabinets are unworthy of the nation's confidence.

I am afraid it implies more than that. I am afraid it implies that British Cabinet Ministers, for the sake of remaining in power have time after time concealed a state of affairs which in the event of war would expose the Empire to serious risks of dishonour and defeat.

The statement is Lord Welseley's; not mine. It is a grave statement gravely made by a distinguished general or long and wide experience.

Is the statement true? It was proven true in the days of the Crimean War, and again in the days of the Boar War. It is true to-day.

It is true to-day, for there is danger ahead, as several Cabinet Ministers of both parties have declared, and we are not ready for war, as all our military authorities well know.

The members of the present Cabinet and the members of the preceding Cabinet are aware of the danger. Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Grey and others have told us so and they are aware of our unreadiness but lack the moral courage to confess it.

The party that goes to the country with a sound and safe programme of national defence will be defeated at the polls. The victorious party will go into power knowing that the country is deceived and will set once more the disloyal and cowardly farce of guarding the national safety and husbanding the national resources.

Every Cabinet Minister in Britain knows this not one of them is man enough to tell the people and take the consequences.

Noble lords and honourable gentlemen are afraid, Lord Wolseley says so. The facts say so. History says so. The debates prove it, the Budget proves it the Army and the Navy know it. Noblelords and honourable gentlemen are afraid of the electorate, and will repeat again and again a breach of trust rather than face their betrayed countrymen with the ugly truth.

Should a great war come suddenly upon us, noble lords and honourable gentlemen would have worse things to face than the hostile votes of a crowd too stingy to pay and too selfish to fight. The days of disaster would be bad days for Cabinet Ministers.

Now I am going to say, in the teeth of the anti-militarist and anti-patriotic masses, what I believe noble lords and honourable gentlemen know and have not the pluck to declare.

I am going to say that unless the British people are ready to fight and pay and work as they have not fought and paid and striven for a hundred year—if ever—the Empire will assuredly go to pieces and leave us beggared and disgraced under the conquest of a braver, better trained, and better organised nation.

I believe our Cabinet Ministers of both parties know this and are afraid to say it. It would be so unpopular. Loose speeches about national defence, the Navy, and the Territorials we shall have in plenty. The "outs" will volubly denounce the "ins," and will sail so near the truth as to assure us that the Liberal Cabinet are not to be trusted to do their duty by the Army and the Navy.

But will any noble lord or honourable gentleman in either Cabinet have the manly courage to tell the people all that is wanted? No. Not a Cabinet Minister will dare to mention the vast sums and the drastic measures which in his own mind he knows to be required for the safety of the Empire.

Against the Germans our Ministers have to work under serious disadvantages. Here the Army, the Navy, and the Cabinet are separate institutions, and the naval and military policy changes with each change of Government. Here the Cabinet fears to demand supplies, fears to demand service, fears to disclose facts. The Services are starved and disorganised for fear of an electorate who like their glory cheap and their security cheap, and whose ignorance of foreign affairs and of all matters military and naval causes them to swallow with avidity the clap-traps of amiable doctrinaires who preach peace in the face of armed nations marching to battle.

The people are conceited, self-indulgent, decadent and greedy. They want to keep the Empire without sacrifice or service. They will shout for the Empire, but they will not pay for the Empire, nor fight for it. Germany knows this. The world knows it. Cabinet Ministers know it. But no Minister dares to say it. We are in sore need of a man.

In Germany the men are all trained and disciplined soldiers or sailors. In Germany the work of the army and navy-organisation, control, and direction is not tossed from Cabinet to Cabinet at the whim of an uninformed body of civilian electors: it is continuous. It goes on steadily day after day, year after year. To it is devoted the best work of the best brains in a military nation.

What chance have we against such thoroughness experience, and diligence as that?

It is related of Von Roon, the Prussian War Minister, that when war was declared with France he went home to take a few days' rest. His work was done. The army was ready. The War Minister had nothing to worry about. Imagine the British Minister of War's condition of mind if war were declared against us by Germany to-day!

The French were defeated by the Germans because they were not ready, the Spaniards were defeated by the Americans because they were not ready; the Russians were defeated by the Japanese because they were not ready. We are not ready. Germany is ready. We are never ready. Germany is always ready.

The Liberal Government made a fatal blunder when they hesitated to lay down the four extra Dreadnoughts. They were trying to economise. They were hoping for a cheap way out of the difficulty. They were waiting for something to turn up. The Germans knew this and made a tremendous effort to get ahead of us. It is not safe to trust the tradition of Micawber against the tradition of blood and iron.

Had the British Government, instead of trying to save a few millions asked the nation boldly for the full amount required and set about the necessary work in earnest, the Pan-Germans might have had an unpleasant time with the German tax-payer.

It is time our Government and our people recognised the facts. Germany has challenged us. If we show weakness we are lost. We cannot bluff our enemy. We cannot evade him. We cannot buy safety for an old song. We can only hold our own against so powerful and resolute an antagonist by showing an equal power and resolution.

In the crisis to which I have just referred we took the weak course when we ought to have taken the strong one. Economy at such a time is the most profligate extravagance.

When the Government held the four Dreadnoughts back they should have been pushing a dozen Dreadnoughts forward: when they tried to save a few millions they should have laid out fifty millions. Instead of reducing the artillery and pottering about with a handful of Territorials they should have demanded an army.

But the Cabinet were afraid. We want a man.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 61,985
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 3,480
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 1,99,091
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 499

AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 20,934
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 821
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 30,992
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 7,429

AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ending 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 7,782
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 6
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st Oct., 1909	Rs. 31,592
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 281

AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 4th December, 1909...	Rs. 3,000
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 1,082
Total earnings from 1st April to 4th December, 1909...	Rs. 1,51,277
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	Rs. 24,973

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Caste System and Early Marriages Condemned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

The Social Conference began this noon in Bradlaugh Hall and was one of the most brilliant function next to the Congress. The Hall was packed. The elite of the community was present, including the Bishop of Lahore and a large number of European, English and Indian ladies. The Tikka Sahib of Nabha was taken in procession through the main streets of Lahore with the Patiala band and was received at the Hall by the members of the Reception Committee headed by Pandit Dev Rattan, the Chairman.

The proceedings opened with a welcome song by the girl-students of Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullunder, and an anthem song by Sarala Devi Chowdhrani.

The speech of the Chairman was read out by Revd. Lefroy, Bishop of Lahore, and was received with great enthusiasm. The following are the chief items of the address:—The meeting of so many delegates from all parts of India is by itself an encouragement and inspiration. Hindus converging in the sacred Vedas are widely divergent socially in customs and manners. The disintegrating forces are discernible at work from top to bottom in matters of food and drink. The Hindus are divided amongst themelves. No two classes profess to deal with each other with perfect social equality. The divisions of castes into sub-castes carries with it a pointed gradation of superiority which sometimes given rise to sharp distinctions. The Punjab is somewhat better off in matters of social reform than other provinces. The Punjab enjoys better facilities in the introduction of reforms than the other provinces. In matters of foreign travel, inter-marriages and the removing of the purdah system, the Punjab is ahead of other provinces. The Arya Samaj has taken the most important part in social reform. The reclamation of those who seceded from Hinduism and conversion of those who are non-Hindus is its latest phase.

The raising of the depressed classes is also engaging the attention of the Arya Samaj in common with other social reforms movements. The removal of the purdah and popularising female education is also due to the Arya Samaj in the Punjab as to the Brahmo Samaj in Bengal.

Sir P. C. Chatterjee proposed and the Bishop of Lahore seconded, and Srimati Sarla Devi Choudhrani and Sardar Karaksingh supported, that the Tikka Sahib of Nabha be elected President, and the Tikka Lahib took the state chair under prolonged cheers.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Tikka Saheb said:—Nearly all social problems which are in these days engaging our attention were successfully handled and tackled by Gurus more than four centuries ago in those unresful times when free speeches and public gatherings were not allowed and people even used to be prosecuted for speaking the truth. It is true that certain reformers had flourished before the Sikh Gurus and did their best to remove the social evils of this country, but it was reserved for Guru Nanak to perceive through the principles of reform and to day those broad foundations which enabled his successor Govin Singh to fire the minds of his countrymen with a new nationality give practical effect to the doctrine that the lowest is equal with the highest in race and creed, in political rights and in religious hopes. All our social difficulties arise out of two things, viz, the caste system and the status of women. The Sikh Gurus did much to deal a death blow to the caste system. The spread of western education and thought has produced a spirit of awakening in India, the signs of which are visible all around. If we cannot regain our lost glory and save our race from extinction, we must be in keeping with the times and try to uplift our society. He thanked the social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Keshav Chandra Sen, who have cleared the way for us in this matter regarding caste. He says it produces disunion and discord; it checks internal and external commerce of the country; it brings degeneracy confining marriages within narrow bounds, rite untouchables, he said, about one fifth of the whole Indian population consists of such people. All these difference is of our own making and introduced into society by selfish people to promote their own interests. It is necessary for parents who wish to give a sound education to their children to send them to foreign lands. The movement for encouraging toleration to these men must be still kept up for some time to come, so that the spirit may spread all over the country. Our aim in the education of women must be to create the new woman of India after the prototype of old Savitri, Sita, etc., adorned with qualities that she has received as heritage from her ancestors of the brilliant past as well with her sisters of the West without taints of unworthy imitation. He condemned the purdah system and said it is a great factor in checking the moral and intellectual progress of women. He said the greatest hindrance that comes in the way of famale education is the custom of early marriage, as parents would not like to send married girls to school. Education is thus deprived to girls at a young age. Continuing he enumerated other disadvantages of early marriage, and advocated temperance. He concluded by saying that nothing can be achieved unless females are properly educated, early marriage abolished, caste prejudices thrown off, intemperate habits given up, and superstitious ideas rejected.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN BENGAL.

Large Haul of Booty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Information reached the Police headquarters at Jessore on Tuesday morning that a dacoity, believed to be of a political nature, had been committed on the night of Monday last at at Nowpara, a village in the Jessore District. It is alleged that a dozen young Bengalis, armed with swords and revolvers, raided the house of a local merchant and carried away a quantity of jewellery and considerable sum in cash. No arrests have been made. Further details are not yet forthcoming.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th Dec. 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10		£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India.....	£	156,000
3 Total		£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 18th Dec. 1909, by Council Bills*.....		£15,434,805
" " By Gold	£	nil
5 Balance to be remitted from 19th Dec. 1909 to 31st March, 1910.....	£	921,195

* Of this sum £3,900,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

OFFICIAL WHEAT CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

The first official memorandum on the wheat crop for 1909-10 says:—On the average of the five years ending 1907 to 1908, the areas under wheat in those provinces to which this memorandum relates represented about 99·8 per cent of the total reported wheat acreage in India. The returns from a number of Native States (which in the aggregate usually contain about 14 per cent. of the total wheat acreage) are incomplete owing to the absence of any definite estimate of the acreage sown. The British province of Eastern Bengal and Assam (which usually contains 0·6 per cent. of the total) has also not given any estimate of the acreage. In the remaining territory (representing about 85 per cent.) the total area under wheat reported up to date is 22,205,200 acres as compared with 21,517,500 acres at the same date last year and the increase of 687,700 acres or 3·2 per cent. The sowing season has, on the whole, been favourable except in Sind and the North West Frontier Provincess. The condition of the crop is reported to be good in most places, but very much must depend on the early winter rains and in parts of Bombay the unirrigated crop is reported to be withering.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

The crop reports for the last week indicate a moderate raiafall in the country which has brightened the prospects of the spring crops and has benefited standing crops also. Malarial fever still prevails in the Frontier Provinces and there is also cattle disease in a mild type.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 29th December:—

Slight rain during week parts Sind, Deccan. More needed parts Nasik, Poona, Satara. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Kolhapur, generally good elsewhere. Kharif harvesting continues parts Gujarat, Kanara, West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur. Threshing continues parts Sind, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, East Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar, Baroda. Rabi sowing progressing parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Baroda, Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar; Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Baroda, Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Sholapur, Belgaum, risen Ahmedabad, Kaira, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Konkan 2 to 32, Karnatak 7 to 24 per cent. less than normal, Gujarat normal to 13 per cent. less and Deccan 6 per cent. more to 18 per cent. less.

A FRUITLESS RAID.

Bengali Rowdies Escape.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. Woodhouse, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 24 Pargannahs, with several officers and constables, raided a garden at No. 64 Ballygunge Road, this morning. For some time past, it is stated, a number of Bengali youths have seen frequenting the garden. This aroused the suspicion of the Police and resulted in this morning's raid. The garden was thoroughly searched, but nothing of doubtful character was discovered.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 31.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Hon'ble Mr. Irwin and Mr. Perry resign the Civil Service.

The services of Captain Jones, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Captain McGilliskayl, I.M.S., reverts to Military duty.

The services of Mr. A. A. E. Ryves are replaced at the disposal of the United Provinces Government.

Mr. D. H. K. Twomey, Bar-at-Law, is appointed Judge, Chief Court, Burma, vice Mr. Irwin retired.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Todhunter, C.S., is gazetted Inspector General of Excise.

The services of Major MacCormick, R.E., are temporarily placed under the Commander-in-Chief.

It is notified that the duty on salt, manufactured or imported by land into the province or Bengal in cases in which any such salt is issued in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction for use in curing fish in that province, is remitted.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Streatfield James officiates as Dy Director General, Mr. Foord as Director, Mr. Thomas, as Dy Director, Mr. Styan, as Chief Superintendent, 1st class and Mr. Chappel, as Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Furley officiates as District Locomotive Superintendent in class 2, North Western Railway.

"WHITAKER'S ALMANAC for 1910" is already to hand and surpasses all previous issues. Under the various headings Customs and Excise, Licences and Stamps, Taxes and Death Duties (pp. 368-379) the changes are shown in detail as they will be chargeable should the Budget become law. The lists of Secondary Schools are greatly enlarged, and the Parliamentary Summary and Events of the Year are more fully detailed. The principal new articles are:—Naval Progress (678-9); The Army in 1909 (676-7); Old Age Pensions (458); Aeronautics (680-1); Scientific and Engineering Summary (682-5); Fifty Years of Social Progress (686-690); Exports of British Capital (790-1); Imperial Press Conference (692-3); Poor Laws and the Relief of Distress (694-5); The Valuation of London (696-7); The Children's Charter (698-9); Secondary Education (700-1); The Opening up of the Southern Congo (702-3); Public and Private Wealth (704-9); and Exchequer Windfalls (379). The book has been revised to the date of the preface (20th November), and was published at sunrise on 9th December.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wentworth says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

A Peep Behind the Purdah

INDIAN WOMEN AND SOCIAL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 30.

The Ladies' Conference comee off to-day noon at the University Hall and Her Highness Maharani Partabgarh delivers the presidential speech in Hindi. It relates with the following four subjects:—(1) Female Education. (2) position of women in our domestic economy; (3) removing the evil in social customs; and (4) the part of women play in moulding a nation. The address covers a sufficiently wide range and each of the subjects mentioned is very ably dealt with at length.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

Yesterday at the University Hall was held the Ladies Conference. It was a most brilliant and successful function, about four hundred ladies of all ranks attended it and participated in the deliberations with zeal and enthusiasm. The ladies hardly observe any purdah and no Mahomedan lady attended it. Lady Dane graced the assembly with her presence. The proceedings began with a song by Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhurani followed by a speech from Lady Chatterji, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the guests and formally proposing the Maharani Partabgarh (Oudh) to preside. The proposal was supported by Mrs. Harkishen Lal. Music by a few girls of Kanya Mahavidhayalaya followed. The president then delivered her address. Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudurani moved the resolution to convey a message of sympthy to Indian women in the Transvaal in their heroic suffering in maintaining the honour and prestige of India. It was duly seconded and supported by Mrs. Harkishenlal and Rousan Lal Savitri Devi and Mrs. Raghunath Sahai. Music by Stri Bhawan Mandali of Lahore followed and was much admired and applauded, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chowdhurani in a long and interesting speech explained what a woman can do to improve the well being of society, home, nationality and humanity and continuing said in the Sastras woman is not "avala" but "sakti," man is but a motive force but woman gives incentive; she is the Lakshmi of the presiding deity of home and is responsible for the physical and moral well-being of the home and in society woman is all powerful. What she can do no man can do. The husband is perhaps a great orator, a staunch advocate of social reform giving edifying lectures from platforms on female education, widow re-marriage and puts his foot down against child marriage, but no sooner the poor man comes home after huge applauses from an admiring crowd he meets his wife who greets him with a vehement torrent for allowing his ten year old daughter to remain unmarried. What forces can this public orator bring to withstand this vehement home oration? In 99 cases out of hundred he succumbs. Yet a woman is called *avala*. Women browbeat the social reformer at every turn of the reform. Woman is in fact the maker, preserver and destroyer of society and not man. Man may propose, but it is woman who disposes, woman is the mother of the nation, therefore the teacher of the nation and if she be given the lamp of truth in her hands, she will guide her son's path of true development, but if she be carrying no torch of truth dark will be the way of the sons and daughters in their walk of life. Continuing she said I bring in a practical proposal. For the last few years where the Congress has been held Conferances of ladies have been convened, but let us now form into an honestly called Bharat Stree Mahamandal. There should be one central body with branches all over India; the object should be mainly educational advancement and matters pertaining to the well-being of women in India and we should combine to work for the cause. An ascetic woman, Sadanand Saraswati, also gave an inspiring speech, and then an appeal was made by Mrs. Rousanlal for funds to help the distressed families of the Transvaal Indians, Rs. 120 was raised on the spot and more promised, four valuable rings were also given to the fund by the ladies present. After more music the proceedings ended.

THE AMBALLA BOMB CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 31.

It is reported that a milkman in the employ of the Deputy Commissioner of Ambala had his hand shattered by a bomb, which he picked up at his master's gate on Tuesday night.

LATER

Regarding the bomb outrage at Amballa, a man from Amballa confirms the report and states that the injuries of the gowalla were dressed at the Hospital; and the injuries were severe. There is a rumour that a parcel of a tin box wrapped in paper, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, was handed to the man and while the gowalla tried to open it, it exploded. The miscreant is believed to a Punjabee.

MYSORE VAISYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 29.

The Mysore Vaisya Conference closed its sittings to-day. Resolutions were passed, condemning early marriages, excessive marriage expenses and to encorage female education. The Association was registered under the Indian Companies' Acts and Rs. 32,000 deposited in the Mysore Government Savings Bank. Mr. Chengia Chetty was thanked for his services to the community.

The President's wife addressed the ladies this evening.

Next year's Conference sits in Bangalore Cantonment.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a railway on 2 feet 6 in. gauge from Kalabagh opposite Mari, a station on the North Western Railway to Banna, a length of 73·21 miles with a waggon ferry at Kalabagh and a siding eleven miles long to serve the Makarwal collieries as an integral part of the North Western Railway; also the construction of a railway on 2 feet 6 inches gauge from Balaghat on Satpura Railway to Katangi, a length of 29·57 miles with a branch from Kochwahee to Ramrama, a length of 5 1-2 miles as an integral part of the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

THE KSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 30.

Yesterday the Kshatriya Conference passed nine resolutions on the forming of Banks, improvement of industries, forming committees to protect zamindaris, cultivating the union Punchayat system, inter-marriages intending forming local Committees and conferring the title of Rajarshi on Bhinga to-day. The Conference assembled at 1 p.m. About five hundred men were present including hundred military men comprising of Subedar-Majors and other officers. Five speakers condemned the evil of the nautch, fireworks, early marriages and other evil social customs.

Sheemangal Singh made an eloquent and humourous speech lasting nearly an hour. The President, Raja Rampal Singh, in his closing speech, laid great stress on forming a District Committee and made a fervent appeal to his co-religionists for union.

A garden party was given to the delegates this morning. The Students' Association held a meeting at which the Raja of Shegarh presided. Thakur Udainarain Singh, B.A., delivered an eloquent address in English on the advice to students, which was heard with rapt attention.

CHARITY FETE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor opened last evening a Grand Fancy Fair at the Victoria Memorial Park, which is organised in aid of the Park Fund and a number of public charities. The fair is perhaps the grandest ever held here and lasts for six days. Sir Charles Fox is President of the Committee.

ENGLISH BISHOPS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Progress of the Campaign.

THE Election campaign is now in full swing all over the country. Speeches are delivered by the score every day, and the newspapers are almost entirely occupied with chronicling addresses, manifestoes, and letters dealing with the crisis. In the limited space at our disposal, it is, of course, impossible to do more than give a selection from the more important political speeches and addresses, accompanied by a few miscellaneous items of more or less general interest.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

IRISH OPINION ON MR. ASQUITH AND HOME RULE.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphed :—The Prime Minister's pronouncement on Home Rule has alarmed Irish Unionists without giving anything like complete satisfaction to any of the various sections of Irish Nationalists. For the Unionists Mr. Asquith's statement that his Party, if returned to power, will be "entirely free" to introduce a Home Rule Bill is sufficiently definite to be dangerous.

The "Irish Times" says :—"On constitutional and other grounds Irish Unionists will offer a firm resistance to this or any other scheme of Home Rule or devolution. They can afford to take no risks, and it will be their duty from this day forward to make the Home Rule issue now raised by Mr. Asquith one of the paramount issues at the General Election."

The Dublin "Daily Express" declares that Mr. Asquith's attempt to confuse the great issue of separation with popular opinions or prejudices on the Budget is "a trick palpably dishonest and unworthy of British statesmanship."

In Nationalist circles, on the other hand, even in official Nationalist circles, the Prime Minister's promise has provoked no marked enthusiasm. The "Freeman's Journal" admits that it is impaired by "qualifying reservations," concerning which the Nationalist Party will press for further knowledge. If the Liberals win at the polls, their hands will be "free" to promote Home Rule in the next Parliament, but will it be done, and when? The "Freeman" adds :—"Mr. Asquith has made a declaration which represents a gratifying advance on his previous speeches. He has made a promise which makes Home Rule one of the issues at the coming election, and his Unionist opponents will be justified in so treating it."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO BE OPPOSED.

It was announced at a meeting held at Carnarvon that Mr. H. C. Vincent, Mayor of Bangor, had consented to become the Chancellor of the Exchequer's opponent at the General Election. Mr. Vincent is generally acknowledged to be one of the strongest candidates that the Party could have put forward. In thanking the meeting, Mr. Vincent said Mr. Lloyd George was a friend of his. He admired his ability and the untiring zeal which had won for him his present high office, (and he wished to make it clear that nobody from his platform should with his approval say anything reflecting on his opponent's personal character or the motives by which he was animated, however much they criticised his policy.

The "Genedl Cymreig" (Carnarvon) publishes a message from Mr. Lloyd-George to his fellow-country men, intended for an election war cry. The following is a translation :—

"We are on the eve of the most important battle for British and Irish democracy since the days of the Reform Bill, and unquestionably the most important Wales has ever seen. The House of Lords blocks every pathway between Wales and her national aspirations to religious liberty, the best people's schools, temperance land reform and local self-government. The Lords obstruct every legislative proposal deemed by Welsh reformers to be essential for the progress of the country. Every true Welshman should arm and fight with all his forefathers' spirit. Let Wales lead the van."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Chamberlain has written the following letter to Mr. Ian Malcolm, on the latter's adoption as the Unionist candidate for North Salford :—

"Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Dec. 10.

"My dear Malcolm,—I am glad to hear that you are going to contest North Salford, and I cordially wish you success in your candidature, all the more as I think the time has come when great manufacturing centres like Manchester and Salford must make up their minds to adopt Tariff Reform if they do not wish to fall out of the race with other countries. I am glad to know that great progress is being made, and I rely upon you, as I do upon others who, in my absence, has brought this policy to its present position. I am convinced that all manufacturing producers must approve of the policy which evidently commends itself to the majority of our countrymen and I hope that we shall no longer slam the door in the face of our Colonies, believing, as I do, that by means of this policy we shall bring our kinsmen across the water closer to us, and that they at all events are quite ready for the change,—I am yours faithfully,

"J. Chamberlain."

MR. CHURCHILL AT OLDHAM.

Speaking at Oldham, Mr. Churchill said that the necessity for an increased revenue was admitted by both political parties. The Government proposed to raise it by the taxation of luxuries, monopolies, and superfluities. The alternative to those taxes had never been put forward more vaguely or more coldly than in Mr. Balfour's so-called manifesto, of which he would say that no more flat, mild, stale, muddy, or discouraging beverage was ever handed out to a peculiarly thirsty party. The action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Budget raised a constitutional issue of the deepest importance. He reiterated his charges against the Upper House, and characterised Mr. Balfour's declaration, in his manifesto, that a single Chamber was impossible in finance, after his statement only a year ago that the House of Commons settled and controlled our finance, as the nakedest and flattest contradiction in terms which had ever been recorded in the history of a great party. In the evening Mr. Churchill spoke at a dinner at the Manchester Reform Club.

MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO THE PREMIER.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in a speech in East Worcestershire, made effective use of Mr. Asquith's own description of the Budget as the "destructive" substitute for Tariff Reform. Mr. Chamberlain recognised that Mr. Asquith conducted his campaign like a gentleman. He did not say that which he knew was untrue, and in his speech on Friday he said that, whatever the result of the Election, old age pensioners had no need to fear that their pensions would be taken away. (Cheers) There were significant omissions, however, from Mr. Asquith's profession of faith. There was not a word in the whole speech about the great question of national defence. There was not a word about the naval situation, so changed from what it was when the present Government took office. They found in 1905 a Navy without question superior to any force that could be brought against it, without question able to maintain British supremacy upon the seas. But the Government stopped the building programme of their predecessors, they hesitated and delayed, so encouraging their rivals to make fresh efforts, and suddenly they—and the nation—awoke to find that, while we had thought our two-Power standard secure, we were barely on an equality with a single Power. Naval supremacy should receive not merely lip homage and verbal support, but practical expression in the building programme of our country. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain was quite certain that for the purposes of national defence, vital to the very existence of our country and our trade, there was not a man, who, in his fair proportion would grudge the expense which that defence necessitated. Again, there was not a word in the Prime Minister's speech about the question which loomed largest among all our great political issues—that of Imperial union, or the methods by which the closer friendship alliance between ourselves and our kinsmen across the seas might be promoted. Tariff Reformers were ready to take a step forward. If Mr. Asquith and his colleagues were again returned to power a single Chamber was to rule our destinies unchecked. (Dissent.) Mr. Asquith said he was a Second Chamber man, but if he had his way he would leave no power to the House of Lords.

[LORD LONDONDERRY AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Speaking at West Hartlepool, Lord Londonderry said the declaration of the Prime Minister that the Lords' veto must go, meant that any Radical or Socialist Government was to be an absolutely despotic autocracy, ruling the country as it chose. The reason why the Lords had referred the Budget to the country was because tacked on to the Budget were a number of other Bills that had nothing to do with a Finance Bill pure and simple.

Monday, December 13.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.

Mr. Balfour and Sir F. Banbury have written to Sir Joseph Dimsdale, Chairman of the City of London Conservative Association, accepting the invitation to stand as Unionist candidates for the City at the forthcoming election.

UNIONIST FREE TRADERS AND THE ELECTION.

The Executive Committee of the Unionist Free Trade Club have issued a circular to their members, stating that they are unanimous in their adherence to the causes of the Union and Free Trade, in support of which the club was founded but differ widely with regard to other issues. In these circumstances, the Executive Committee do not think it desirable to make definite recommendations to members as to how they should vote at the coming election, but recommend that every Unionist free trader should make it clear that he is strongly opposed both to protection and to Home Rule.

MR. LYTTELTON AND THE NAVY.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, K. C., M. P., speaking at Slough, said it was obvious from Mr. Asquith's speech at the Albert Hall that he and the supposed moderate part of the Cabinet had surrendered utterly and completely to the forces of violence and revolution. That speech had put it beyond all doubt that the Liberal Party under his guidance was going in the first place to give Home Rule to Ireland. His proposals were to break up the integrity, as we had known it for years of the United Kingdom. In the next place it was quite clear that the disestablishment and disendowment of the Welsh Church, and then of the English Church, was about to come about. It was quite clear that all rational reform of our fiscal system, that Tariff Reform it its most moderate aspect, was entirely and utterly scouted, while the security and stability of those who owned land, as well as those who were interested in the trade and commerce of the country, were to be gravely imperilled. And, lastly, we were no longer to have a Second Chamber, capable of efficient and stable powers of revision and delay, under which the people might insist upon a right to pronounce upon a very great and important measure upon which they had not been consulted. (Cheers.) Was this, Mr. Lyttelton continued the moment in which to make the great and humiliating concession of Home Rule to Ireland? Why, this was a time in which the Navy, owing to the weakness of our Administration, stood in a weaker relation towards the great Powers of Europe than ever before. Our Navy, in relation with foreign Powers, was never in a weaker position, and this was at a time when even the most prudent and sober men believed that a great European war was not an unlikely event. Was this the time when the country's destinies were to be entrusted in the first place to one Chamber? Was this the time when the country's destines were to be impaired by granting to Irishmen, who frankly avowed that they meant separation, a power of equipment with which in time of great national emergency they might bring fatal pressure to bear upon our rulers and in favour of our enemies? (Cheers.) This bidding for the Home Rule vote was a signal attempt to overbear the people of England and Scotland in the great controversy of the moment, and to overbear them by the Irish vote. That which in 1886 was preached as a counsel of perfection—he meant the Home Rule cause—was now only muttered as a refuge of despair. (Cheers.) The Unionists had their own great cause of Tariff Reform—(cheers)—in which they did not want the complication and bias of the Irish vote. It was far better for the people to have good wages—even if they had to pay some taxes out of them—than to be in the miserable position of being unemployed. The people should look at the time that was before the country. Mr. Lyttleton then referred to the danger of a European war. Even Socialists admitted it, as could be seen from the incisive and vigorous article of Mr. Blatchford. If it were true—and he (Mr. Lyttelton) thought that many of the most weighty and least alarmist men of the country believed it was true—that during the next ten years we were going to pass through a time in which it might be our supremacy at sea was going to be gravely menaced, if not actually attacked, then surely, quite apart from sentiment and as a matter of security and defence we ought to buttress up this little State of ours with the rising strength of the young nations which had sprung from us, and without whose assistance this country must inevitably in the course of time sink from the proud position in which it now stood. (Cheers.) Remarking, in conclusion, that against the policy of Tariff Reform there was presented Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget, Mr. Lyttelton examined the financial proposals which he condemned, and in allusion to the action of the House of Lords in referring the measure to the country, asked how it was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was so fond of boasting that he sprang from the people, seemed so unwilling to consult them on this occasion. (Cheers.)

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S WARNING,

Lord Robert Cecil, M. P., speaking at Blackburn, said that the policy of the Radical Party, as laid down by Mr. Asquith, was almost entirely one of destruction, the consequence of their alliance with the Socialists. Their first proposal was the destruction of the Second Chamber, which would take some time. (Laughter.) Their second was to repeat their hitherto unsuccessful attempts to destroy the property of the licensed trade. Their third was a vague proposal for the destruction of private property in land. Their fourth was the destruction of denominational schools. Then Mr. Asquith proposed also in a vague phrase the disestablishment and disendowment of the Welsh Church, which was pure destruction, and must inevitably be followed by the disestablishment of the English Church. And finally he proposed some form of Home Rule, again vaguely defined; but whatever form it took, it meant destruction of the unity of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) Those seven measures would be of no advantage to any single class of the community and were all proposed to satisfy the political vengeance of various sections of his supporters. (Cheers.) One measure only of social reform was mentioned—a system of contributory pensions for the relief of the infirm and for dealing with unemployment. That was an excellent proposal, originally made by the Poor Law Commission, which was appointed by a Conservative Government and presided over by a Conservative statesman. (Cheers.) Every party in the State were agreed that some proposal of that kind ought to get upon the Statute-book, but if they had to wait until all the destructive measures put forth had been carried, it would be a very long time. It was a programme thoroughly characteristic of the Liberals when they got into difficulties—to propose to destroy the Constitution. They were like the Emperor Napoleon, who, whenever he was getting beaten at chess, upset the chess-board. (Cheers.)

MR. HALDANE AT DUNBAR.

Addressing a meeting of his constituents at Dunbar, Mr. Haldane contended that the country was maintaining its economic position. The taxation of necessaries, he said, led to Socialism. He was in favour of Home Rule and woman suffrage.

SIR E. GREY AT WOOLER.

The Foreign Secretary addressed his constituents at Wooler, and devoted his remarks chiefly to a defence of the proposals of the Budget. In reply to questions, he said he kept his hands perfectly free to vote against the Home Rule Bill if it contained what he considered was not proper. The Navy should be maintained at a standard equal to any combination that could be brought against it.

Tuesday, Dec 14.

THE IRISH LEAGUE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

At a meeting of the National Directory of the United Irish League, in Dublin, Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., moved a resolution expressing satisfaction with Mr. Asquith's statement on Friday that full self-government for Ireland in all Irish affairs is the policy of the Liberal Party, and that the Liberal Party claims a mandate from the electors to deal with Irish questions on these lines as soon as the veto of the Lords is cleared out of the road, and heartily advising the Irish League of Great Britain to use the Irish vote to support the Liberal and Labour parties so as most effectually to contribute to the defeat of the House of Lords and the anti-Irish party in the coming General Election. The resolution was carried.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS POLITICAL ATTITUDE.

Lord Rosebery replied to the toast of "The Houses of Parliament" at the dinner of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, being called on unexpectedly in the absence of Lord Balfour and Sir John Batty Tuke, M.P. Lord Rosebery said: I have unfortunately thought it right to take an attitude which places me in conflict with both great parties in the State. I feel very strongly an antagonism to the Ministerial measure which is soon to be before the country on the other hand, I have also felt it was my duty to advise the House, though my advice was not taken, against the course which they thought it their duty to take with regard to that measure. But when I am taunted and beaten with regard to that advice, I do wish to be judged by what I said myself, and not by the snippets of my Glasgow speech doled out with polemical parsimony by the gentlemen who criticise me. (Cheers.) What they have to prove is not what some of my brother peers expected me to do, nor even what some newspaper paragraphs announced that I was likely to do; what they have got to prove is that, at any time or at any moment, in public or in private, I ever urged any other course than that which I urged in public in the House of Lords. (Cheers.) I did not expect to be called upon for this toast, and you will therefore understand that what I have said, is not premeditated. I did not expect to be called upon to enter upon the brief explanation that I have uttered on this occasion; but I am not sorry, in an assemblage of my fellow-countrymen and my fellow-citizens, to be enabled to make it. (Cheers.) I join with the Lord Justice Clerk in his aspiration that in the great contest—a great and, I fear, a bitter contest—on which this country is about to enter that God may defend the right. I do not, I need hardly say, on this occasion enter into any controversy as to which is the right course, but I do pray that the nation, that the citizens of this country, may be imbued with a sense of their holy responsibility to the country and the empire in giving the votes which they are about to give—(cheers)—that they will not be swayed by passion or by eloquence, however moving, but that they may see the direct issues that are involved, which in my heart and conscience I believe are the most important to them in the course of my political life. (Cheers.)

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford addressed a Unionist meeting at North Shields. He said that the country was being obsessed by internal legislation, and it had not time to look outside to see if we were properly defended, to see that our defences were adequate to our need. It was imperative that we should keep command of the sea. We wanted to keep our fleet not only sufficient, but efficient. We wanted to get the other four nations which formed the Empire to take up a position that was unassailable. Those other four nations, to their eternal glory, when they saw us in danger were ready to offer us ships, men, and money, to keep the empire going. The Prime Minister and Sir E. Grey must know more than he did that we were not in a position to make success certain should we have to go to war and we ought to be in a position to make war impossible. The inspired bureau at the Admiralty had wanted to make out that we did not want "Dreadnoughts." It was perfectly right to build "Dreadnoughts," perfectly right to try to improve on the ships to supersede the last one built but it was perfectly wrong to take that ship and hold it up to the world and say in an arrogant and insulting manner that that ship could sink the whole fleet. If we had never threatened other nations with "Dreadnoughts" we should not have to spend the sixty millions, or eighty millions, which we had to spend now for our own "swagger." The Navy had been run for four years in the interests of personal and party motives. Either Tariff Reform nor Free Trade would provide the money to put the fleet in order. They would have to get a loan. If the papers which he put before the Cabinet Committee were put before the country there would be riots. Those papers showed up the whole case. Nothing had been done since the Prime Minister made those serious statements. He had told them a good deal that night; he intended to tell other people a good deal more by and by. If we did not soon look this thing in the face without being aggressive, without being irritating to other countries, the British Empire would be only a memory.

EARL CARRINGTON ON THE POWER OF THE PEERS.

Earl Carrington, Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries, in opening a Free Trade bazaar at Hull, congratulated the Liberal Party on the Free Trade prospects in that part of Yorkshire. Hull, he said, knew more than he did what they owed to Free Trade. They knew that out of 50,000,000 tons of the whole world's shipping the English portion was no less than 17,500,000 tons, and that gigantic industry was the direct result of tariffs abroad and free ports at home. He could not believe that they would ever tolerate such iniquity as the taxation of food.

The noble lord went on to remark that Mr. Walter Long, one of the great Tory agriculturists, had told them that the Budget was especially destructive to land, and that the general effect of the Budget was to depreciate land as a security. That statement was made without any possible proof. There was a great improvement in the position of land all over England, and a great demand for farms. The county councils had spent £1,000,000 sterling in buying land in the last eighteen months for small holdings, and they had been fortunate enough to secure 64,000 acres. Out of that huge quantity it had only been necessary to take 9,000 acres by compulsion. Proceeding, Earl Carrington said:—

We are told that the empire is safe only in the hands of the Tory Party, who claim to represent the Constitution and the Catechism. The Catechism remains, but the unwritten Constitution has been thrown to the winds. Not content with wrecking our Education, Licensing, Scotch Land, and Plural Voting Bills, the Lords have now refused the supplies granted to the Crown by the Commons, and, by forcing a dissolution on a Ministry possessing a huge majority have usurped the royal prerogative. This is more than the country can permit or endure.

They have filled up the cup, and we have called out our men. The Prime Minister's trumpet note rings through the land. The absolute veto at present possessed by the Peers must go. "Never, never again!"

NONCONFORMISTS AND HOME RULE.

The Nonconformist Unionist Association is issuing a manifesto appealing for signatures to a petition to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne against Home Rule.

"Twenty years ago," says the manifesto, "Nonconformists of all denominations took an active part in resisting the Home Rule proposals of Mr. Gladstone. They believed that no safeguards, moral or material, could be devised which would protect the rights of their fellow non-Episcopalians in the sister island, and that the establishment therein of full self-government, independent of and uncontrolled by the Imperial Parliament would be a disaster. In our opinion nothing has happened since which should alter that deliberate judgment; and, in the crisis which has again arisen, we venture to urge you to support no candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself to oppose this demand. As Nonconformists we are desirous of doing all in our power to support the Unionist leaders in their opposition to Home Rule; and we invite you and the adult members of your household and any Nonconformist friends to sign and return to the Honorary Secretary the accompanying memorial for presentation to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne at an early date."

The circular is signed by Sir G. Chubb, the Chairman, and the members of the Executive Committee of the Association. The memorial is as follows:—

"To the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour P. C. and the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G. P. C.—We, the undersigned Nonconformists desire to place upon record an expression of our continued conviction that any interference with the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland will be disastrous to the welfare of the United Kingdom and a menace to the rights of Protestant minorities in Ireland and to assure you of our active support in your resistance to any proposals which would tend towards or result in the establishment of an independent Irish Legislature."

Wednesday, Dec. 15.

SIR F. BANBURY AND THE CITY.

Sir Frederick Banbury, M. P., has addressed the following to his constituents in the City of London:—

"After four years of Radical government we find the credit of the country lowered, all English securities depressed, and unemployment rampant, the Navy neglected, and the Army reduced, while the national expenditure is higher than it has ever been before in time of peace. In the words of Lord Beaconsfield, 'The Government have threatened every corporation in the country, they have examined into everybody's affairs, they have criticised every profession, and vexed every trade—no one is certain of his property.' Mr. Asquith now tells us that his party, after destroying the efficiency of the House of Lords, and thus ensuring the dictatorship of a Cabinet elected perhaps on a 'terminological inexactitude,' or on a chance wave of feeling passing for the moment over the electorate, is going to complete the ruin of the country by granting Home Rule to Ireland. The country needs rest from harassing and foolish legislation passed to satisfy some pledge given, without thought or consideration, in order to obtain the votes of some faction in the community.

"The questions which seem to me to require immediate attention in the next Parliament are national defence, the restoration of the country's credit, unemployment, and the resistance of any attempt to disintegrate the empire.

"National Defence.—In the Navy the two-Power standard should be maintained, and the Army should be kept at a strength at least as great as when the Unionist Government left office.

"Restoration of the Country's Credit.—I regard this as vital; it can only be carried out by a return to the old policy of economy and retrenchment which was once the chief plank in the programme of the Liberal Party. By economy I mean not the reduction of the Navy and Army below the strength necessary to maintain the safety of the empire, but a rigid observance of business principles in public expenditure in every department, so that the best result may be obtained at the least possible cost. The creation of bands of officials, which has been one of the results of Radical mis-government should cease.

"Unemployment.—The trade and business of the country have suffered from the unfair competition of the Foreigner, and works has been taken away from our own people owing to the free importation into this country of goods which we are perfectly able to manufacture for ourselves, while our goods have been debarred from competing on equal terms with those of manufacturers in foreign markets. I am, therefore, in favour of following the example of nearly every other country in the world, and of imposing a moderate tariff upon manufactured and partly manufactured articles coming into this country. Production would be stimulated here, and we should provide employment for many of those who are now the victims of a one-sided system of free imports.

"The Consolidation of the Empire.—I would achieve this by a system of preference with our Colonies which would bind us together, and strengthen, our present ties of blood and kinship by a business bond, and by firm and just maintenance of law and order in Ireland, by which alone the policy of the Separatists can be defeated. I therefore, confidently again appeal for your suffrages that I may actively support the maintenance of the safety of property at home and a firm and consistent policy abroad, which alone can enable us to maintain the commerce on which the prosperity of our empire depends."

LORD CURZON AND THE LORDS.

Lord Curzon addressed a mass meeting of Conservatives at Oldham. He said that Mr. Churchill at Southport had challenged the defenders of the House of Lords to justify the composition of that Assembly. That was a challenge he proposed to take up. He was not concerned to defend the hereditary situation of the House of Lords. The House of Lords had grown up slowly and imperceptibly upon no preconceived basis through the ages of their history. It had contributed very materially to the government of the State. They had an august Monarchy, but he was not aware there was anybody even among the extreme Socialists who would lay a finger upon that august institution. (Cheers.) The transmitted ability of the Pitts, the Cannings, the Cecils, the Stanleys, the Cavendishes, seemed to press itself through generations in the same family, and even in the House of Commons the hereditary principle was not altogether unknown. The hereditary principle was to enable the House of Lords to represent what he might call the permanent sentiment and temper of the British people. (Cheers.) They represented the immutable stable factor in the national sentiment and in the national judgment. Mr. Gladstone in 1871 said that before he committed himself to the abolition of the hereditary principle he would think thrice. "Are his degenerate successors,' continued Lord Curzon prepared to think even once?" (Loud cheers.) Proceeding Lord Curzon pointed out that at the present time there were no fewer than 170 members in the House of Lords who had previously been again and again returned by popular constituencies; 180 had served his Majesty in the Regular Army and 26 in the Navy and if they wanted foreign and Colonial policy talked about they would find it discussed in the House of Lords on a plane of eminence such as they would find in no Parliament in the world. If the House of Lords was so unworthy a body was it not rather a curious thing that entry to it had been the main ambition of the most distinguished Englishmen for the last two hundred years? During the four years since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman came into office the Liberal Government had added thirty-five Peers into a body which it was about to destroy—(laughter)—and even now there was a number of trembling applicants—(loud laughter)—peering through the glass doors of that House which they longed to enter, all of them sound Radicals. (Renewed laughter.) What can't it was, what humbug, what hypocrisy to talk about an effete oligarchy when they were continually pouring Radical recruits into it? (Loud cheers.)

LORD AMPTHILL.

Lord Ampthill, speaking amid considerable uproar at a Unionist meeting at Kettering, said that the Lords were being greatly misrepresented by their opponents. They could not get away from the fact that all the Lords had done was to consult the country. The electorate had the matter in their own hands, and the Lords were trusting to their sense of fairness and justice to judge them aright. The Budget was unfair and unsound in principle and the policy embodied in it would aggravate the evil of unemployment. The authors of the Bill had claimed that it was a new departure of the greatest magnitude and was a deliberate attempt to change the Constitution.

Owing to uproar, Lord Ampthill resumed his seat without completing his speech.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford addressed a mass meeting at Hull in support of the candidature of Sir John Sherburn for West Hull. Speaking on the naval question, he said, we were now in a critical state. The Government had pursued a policy of evasion, prevarication, and sometimes of absolute falsehood with regard to the strength of the fleet. We were not organised for war. He defied the Government of the day to publish the letters written to the Commission on Defence by responsible officers with regard to the trade routes. If things did not get better he was prepared to risk the Official Secrets Act. The safety of our country came first. He acknowledged the need of social reformer, and was a Tariff Reformer but they must keep the country safe. If things were put right he did not want to bring things out. If things were not put right he should not hesitate to bring out the dirtiest thing that had been done. The naval administration was the weakest point of all in the Government. There was no need for panic, but a bold, fearless, and dignified line should be taken and an effort made to put things right.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party in Dublin, a resolution was adopted confirming the step taken on the previous day by the directory of the United Irish League in welcoming the Prime Minister's statement on Home Rule and advising Irish voters in Great Britain to support Liberal and Labour candidates.

Speaking at a Nationalist meeting in Dublin, Mr. Redmond said, Mr. Asquith's declaration had brought the question of Home Rule back to the Gladstonian level, and the action of the House of Lords had given the Irish people such an opportunity as they had never had before.

Mr. Chamberlain has been adopted as Liberal Unionist candidate for West Birmingham.

Dr. R. W. Aske is to be the Liberal candidate for the Central Division of Hull in opposition to Sir Henry Seymour King, the sitting Unionist member.

The committee for the promotion of the candidature of Sir W. Anson and Lord Hugh Cecil at Oxford have now received over 3,600 unqualified promises of support—a number which is considerably in excess of one-half of the available electorate.

Writing to Mr. Mackinder, Unionist candidate for the Camlachie Division of Glasgow, Mr. Balfour, with reference to the House Letting Bill, says:—"Everybody is in favour of the shorter lets system. It is practically an uncontroversial proposition, and would have passed both Houses, but the Government tacked on highly controversial clauses, which amounted to an alteration of the franchise. They were apparently more anxious to get up a grievance against the House of Lords than to benefit the Scottish house tenants." Mr. Balfour adds: "We shall certainly endeavour to put this matter right without delay if we are returned to office."

Writing in support of the candidature of Mr. Henniker Heaton for Canterbury, Mr. Chamberlain says:—"I take special pleasure in the certainty of your return, as I know how warmly you appreciate the importance of drawing the different parts of the empire more closely together. You have a wide knowledge of colonial conditions, and your support of the policy I have endeavoured to recommend to my countrymen will be of great value."

Lord Portsmouth formerly Radical Under Secretary for War, writes to Sir Robert Hobart, M. P. for the New Forest: "I cannot support the policy of pandering to the voices of snobbery and jobbery by maintaining the House of Lords as a sort of living corpse, a gilded cage for Peers who would wish to represent their own districts, a corrupting bait for the party doles of wealthy men with democratic professions on their lips and aristocratic aspirations in their hearts and a fraud upon a nation which would rely on a Second Chamber that was a sham. I should prefer to abolish the House of Lords and to create a Second Chamber in an elected Senate. I cannot help you because I cannot conscientiously recommend the Budget. It inflicts injustice, but it does not bring us one step nearer to better wages or more employment. On the contrary, by the capital withheld and the want of security engendered, it tends to accentuate the grave social evils that now exist."

Lord Northbourne, a Radical peer who voted against the Budget explained his position at a meeting at Sandwich. He stated that at the coming election, although, like "lunatics and paupers," he had not a vote, he should give what little help he could to the Unionist cause. At the same time, he was not in favour of Tariff Reform. He did not wish his remarks to be received in any way of dictation, as every Englishman was entitled to his opinion, and the agricultural population in particular would not be driven. A great deal had been said about increment. But if they regarded as increment the enhanced value of property, not due to the brains or energy of a man, but entirely to the labour and exertions of those he lived among, they must also take into account the decrement, for which they were entitled to something in the nature of compensation.

Much interest was excited in Nottingham political circles on Dec. 11 by the announcement of Alderman Sir John Turney, a former Mayor and Sheriff of the city, and leader of the local Radical Party, that he has definitely decided to cast in his lot with the Tariff Reformers. A very large employer of labour, he states that he believes the only thing to save the industries of the country and to lessen unemployment is a change in our tariff principles. Sir John Turney, who has been an active Liberal for over thirty-six years, is resigning his membership of the Liberal Club and Liberal Association, and he states that he proposes to place his resignation as an alderman in the hands of the Town Clerk, as he practically owes that position to the Liberal Party, but he will continue to serve on condition that he is left with a free hand.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., on behalf of the Unionist Party, has given an assurance that if the Unionist Party come into power after the General Election, they will legalise the collection of Customs and Excise duties at the rates which have been in force since the passage of the Budget resolutions.

Mr. Rowland Alston, chairman of the committee of the Tea Buyers' Association, in reply to an inquiry, said that the result of the recent announcement about the unanimity of the London trade with regard to the tea duty was eminently satisfactory.

It is stated that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have given the undertaking requested by the committee of London clearing bankers in their resolution of December 9, which was to the following effect:—"That it is desirable, in accordance with the suggestion of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that income tax should continue to be deducted at the rate of 14d. in the pound pending the introduction of another Finance Bill for the current year, the amount so deducted to be paid over in due course on an undertaking by the Treasury to repay the amount in the event of parliamentary sanction not being obtained."

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Central Association of Bankers held on Dec. 15:—"That this meeting of the Central Association of Bankers approves of the decision arrived at by the Committee of London clearing bankers that it is desirable, in accordance with the suggestion of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, that income tax should continue to be deducted at the rate of 14d. in the pound pending the introduction of another Finance Bill for the current year."

Miss Marie Corelli has written an address to the voters of the United Kingdom on the subject of the General Election. She denounces Socialism and declares that a great deal more than the political issue is at stake. The very life of England is in the balance and the empire "is standing like a victim on the rock suspense waiting to be either hurled down into the devouring waters of Socialism or rescued and led back to the security of home with peace and honour." Declaring that disloyalty to the Throne and Constitution has seized upon a great portion of the people, Miss Corelli asserts that the downfall of Great Britain would be joy to half the Continent, "whose talk is ever peace when there is no peace."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE ISSUE.

In a preface which he has contributed to a book containing the reprint of a series of articles recently published in the "Observer," Mr. Chamberlain says Ministers and their supporters have shown it to be their object to fight the coming contest upon a false issue and not upon the policy of Tariff Reform, which is the only alternative to the Budget and the only policy dreaded by the authors of the Budget. The supporters of the Government would sweep away all the constitutional usefulness of a Second Chamber. If the vote at the coming elections were given in favour of the Budget, not only would the new system of finance be accepted and extended in the future, but the House of Lords would be relegated to a position of impotence in face of the House of Commons. The election may, therefore, be fairly described as a national crisis. Two things have clearly to be decided. In the first place we have to determine whether we, above all nations, can do without a Second Chamber. Mr. Chamberlain does not think our people are prepared for such a change as this, and believes that a House of Commons entirely uncontrolled would be a great public danger. The second point is whether Tariff Reform is now to become the basis of our fiscal system, or whether Cobdenism is to be considered the final principle. It is better to abolish Cobdenism, and not the Constitution; to pull down free imports and foreign privilege in our market, and not the Second Chamber.

MR. BALFOUR AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

In a letter to Sir Fortescue Flannery Mr. Balfour says of course old-pensions will be continued by the Unionists. No sensible man ever thought the contrary, and no truthful man ever stated it.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.

Mr. Lloyd George was last night the principal speaker at a meeting of Free Churchmen at the Queen's Hall. He contended that the present crisis affected Nonconformists more deeply than the rest of the community because their grievances, whatever they might be, were brought before an essentially biassed tribunal. They were a class of citizens who were essential to the prosperity, the well-being, the very life of the community. All they claimed was fair play, but they never go it. The House of Lords sat in permanent judgment on the rights of millions of Free Churchmen who had not the shadow of a chance of getting equal justice from them.

SUFFRAGISTS AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

As Mr. Lloyd George's car drew up at the main entrance to the Queen's Hall two members of the Women's Social and Political Union, Miss Douglas-Smith and Miss Cook approached it. Miss Douglas Smith jumped inside the car in which Mr. Lloyd George was seated, and Miss Cook at once closed and locked the door. According to her account the lady inside the car addressing the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "You are going to talk about the Peers to-night. We complain about the House of Commons. I hope you will remember what women are suffering." She thereupon seized Mr. Lloyd George by the shoulders and shook him, being, as she explained afterwards, exasperated because all the time she was talking to him he was smiling at her. The car had meanwhile proceeded to the artists entrance, and when it stopped the two women were somewhat roughly handled by the crowd.

MR. BONAR LAW AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., speaking last night at Newcastle, warned the country that if the Liberals were returned they would create a practically omnipotent House of Commons, which would grant Home Rule to Ireland, disestablish the Welsh Church, and pass a worse Licensing Bill than the one rejected last year. Under the guillotine that could be done in a Session and a half, and then the Socialists would claim their full share of spoils for helping in the victory. He criticised Mr. Churchill's suggestion that employment had improved owing to the introduction of the Budget, and pointed out that the improvement was more marked in Germany, being due to better trade.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Bromsgrove last night. It was evident from the first that a section of the audience was opposed to Mr. Chamberlain, and as he proceeded with his speech he was frequently interrupted. Ultimately the rowdyism became so general that speech-making had to be abandoned. When Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain drove away from the hall there was another hostile demonstration.

NERVITOGEN

OR

TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.

A RELIABLE

BLOOD BRAIN

AND

NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycerophosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while it contains in addition "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' aboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, it contains suitable quantities of important nerve tonics. It is a very elegant preparation of pleasant odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camp., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc., Official Agricultural Analyst to the County

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 30.

The Bombay Mails of 18th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	82 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-19—0-1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	...93 1-2—unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London. ...	20-43 —0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.	... 24 1/4 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 1/4 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver....	...Quiet but Steady
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...	62/7/8+3/16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	...1-3-15 1/8unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent. since 6th December.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about...	£ 175,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	97 7/8—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 1/2—1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1/4—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	... 77/9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	... 4 1/4 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 4 5/8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£32,200,000	Dec.	£ 830,000
Public Deposits	...£10,800,000	Inc.	£ 1,000,000
Other Deposits	...£50,200,000	„	£ 2,200,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	„	£ 200,000
Other Securities	...£21,500,000	„	£ 10,600,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,200,000	Dec.	£ 600,000

The Bank's Reserve is 36 per cent. of their Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, December 30.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp.	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
do. called	3,000
Do. Day's Imports...	37,000
...ot—Moderate demand,	
...tures ... Steady.	
...Indian... Quiet.	
... Quiet.	
... 8-49 +9	
... 14 unchgd	
F.-M. M.-A. A.-M.	
8-32 8-34 8-36	
+10	
J.-J. J.-A. A.-S.	
8-37 8-35 8-38	
+11 +10 +10	

...ARKETS.

...YORK, December 30.

...rts ...	24,000
...	3,000
...	15,000

Advanced on foreign buying and on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.

...	16-15 +20
...) ...	8/14 unchgd
...	4-36/-8—1/4
...	...52 5-8 unchgd
...	...15 16-16+3-16
...	... Firm.
...	...Jan. 15-98+12
...	...May 16-87+17
	Holiday, Saturday.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55

„ „ months, Dec.-Jan.

„ „ Ports, Antwerp.

„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, December 30.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Gujrat ... 45 3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Buyers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Bombay Yellow Cawnpore... 45 3/4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Bombay Brown Cawnpore... 42 1-2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. 41 1/2
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 57 3-4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers
Tone—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 7-7 1-2 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—15/6—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Steady.
ARRIVALS.—"Rosslyn".

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

London, 17th December, 1909.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3 1/2	3 1/2 at 3 3/8	up to 2 1/2	per cwt
„ 4)		3 1/2 at 3 3/4		
„ 5)		3 3/4 at 3 7/8		66
„ 6)		3 7/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3 1/4	at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
„ 8)		4 at 4 1/4		67/10
„ 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/2		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3 1/4 at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	64
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3 1/8	3 3/8 at 4 1/2	„	73
Soft X Centres ...				72
Soft Flat X Centres.				70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3 3/8	3 3/8 at 3 3/8	up to 2 1/2	
„ 4)		3 1/2 at 3 3/8		
„ 5)		3 3/8 at 3 7/8		62
„ 6)		3 7/8 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3 3/4	at 4 1/4	up to 2 1/2	
„ 8)		4 at 4 1/4		65
„ 9)		4 1/4 at 4 1/2		
Flat X ...				63

	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		64/10
C	3 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 at 3 1/2		
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 3/4 at 3 1/4		61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2 3/4 at 3	3 1/4 at 3 1/2		49/10
C	3 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 at 3 1/4		
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 3/4 at 3 1/4		49/10
Ball Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3 1/4	3 at 3 1/4	soft A	270
B	2 3/4 at 3	2 3/4 at 3	„ B	£68
C	3 1/4 at 2 3/4	3 1/4 at 2 3/4		
D	2 1/4 at 2 1/2	2 1/4 at 2 1/2		
E	2 at 2 1/4	2 at 2 1/4		
No. 1 Ball Rings ...	3 at 3 1/4		per each	2/6
	2 3/4 at 3		„	1/9
	3 1/4 at 2 3/4		„	1/6
	2 1/4 at 2 1/2		„	1/-
No. 2 Ball Rings ...	2 at 2 1/4		„	8d.

Prices until arrangement. 40 Nominal.

MANCHESTER, December 10.

JOHN MUNN and Co.—The week opened in the cloth market with little indication of relief from the depression so long prevalent, but as it progressed, slightly more encouraging signs became apparent, and the inquiry which sprang up in several directions occasionally developed into business. This may not be the experience of sellers generally, but some have met with more success than of late. Demand has centred more upon medium qualities of bleaching and printing cloths. India has not yet touched anything but the lighter fabrics, merchants being quite unable to entertain the rates now ruling for better class shirtings. China is not so stagnant, some business having been arranged here and there in the heavier makes. Actuated by the necessity of keeping standard chops on the market rather than the ability of obtaining covering rates. South America and the Levant have contributed a fair share of small orders. Home Trade houses are relying upon supplies secured some time ago at lower figures, and not much can be expected at this season from that quarter. Cotton is still in the ascendant, spot being quoted 8d. per lb. Producers are therefore cautious and firm in their attitude, many fearing a bullish Bureau report.

YARNS.—No change of importance can be recorded in the section, and the difficulties which spinners have experienced are not diminished by the continued strength of the raw material. In some directions occasional transactions have taken place but generally speaking buying of all American qualities has been on a very limited scale. Trade in Bolton counts shows a considerable falling off, the phenomenally high ptice of Egyptian Cotton having caused producers to advance quotations to a prohibitive level. No improvement can be noted in connection with export demand, and neither the near nor far Eastern market display any activity. Quotations are about 3-16d. per lb. higher compared with last week.

Cotton has further advanced this week which makes matters worse than before. Practically business is at a standstill and those firms who had made previous purchases in anticipation of a rise are selling at a bare margin of profit, although to-day they cannot replace the same at the selling rates. Dealers are making enquiries but rates are too low to admit of any business. Rates in the local market are gradually advancing and dealers sell in limited quantities only. G. P. Drills are quoted at 14s. In grey dhooties there is good enquiry but business is at a standstill as Manchester requires 9d. to 1s. advance which is next to impossible to obtain. Later on there is sure to be a material rise in the local market. We quote :—

Prices for Grey Goods as under :

Rallis (Original Farl)	Rs. 5 5 0	
Do. (Imitation Farl)	No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurlo)	„	
Do. 100,000	„ 6 2 6	
Do. 4025	„ 4 13 0	
Do. 7900	„ 5 9 0	
Do. Drills Mosque	„ 7 6 0	
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3 4 0	
Do. do. No. 636	„ 2 15 6	
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 11 6	
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5 5 0	
Do. No. 1566	„ 3 4 0	
Forbes No. 651	„ 4 14 0	
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5 8 0	
Do. No. 1575	„ 7 4 0	
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 12 0	
Deuhursts B		
Do. B B	„ 7 6 0	
Do. B B B	„ 8 10 0	
Do. B B B B	„ 8 12 0	
Do. B B 9 B B	„ 8 14 0	
Do. P S	„ 7 14 0	
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 6 0	
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 6 0	
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 2 0	
Flemings No. 463	„ 4 12 0	
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	„ 7 8 0	
G. P. Drills, American	„ 10 8 0	

WHITES.

Business of a retail character is passing, as dealers in face of such exorbitant prices demanded by Manchester are disposed to hold on for higher rates. 16 by 14 counts nainesooks are quoted 2/5 to 2/6 but there is still 3d. difference between local and home prices. Liepmanns No. 1,500 is quoted 12/4 but business at this rate is out of question. In low qualities of shirtings demand is good but new business is impossible on account of higher rates. Telegraphic offers are sent for qualities from 5/6 to 7/3 but Manchester requires 9d. to 1s. advance. Old stocks in which dealers were making heavy losses are gradually cleared out. We quote :—

Prices for White Goods as under :

Graham's Nainsooks 76/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ... 88/8888	Rs. 2 1 0	
Do. do. ... A I	„ 2 5 6	
Do. do. ... 199/399	„ 2 11 0	
Do. Mulls ... 9/999	„ 3 3 0	
Do. do. ... 9999	„ 4 4 0	
Rallis Nainsooks ... 1900	„ 1 11 0	
Do. do. ... 61/81	„ 1 13 3	
Do. do. ... 7070/9090	„ 1 15 0	
Do. do. ... 9999	„ 2 2 0	
Do. do. ... 6300/9300	„ 2 3 0	
Do. do. ... 7/27	„ 2 4 0	
Do. do. ... 88/98	„ 2 7 6	
Do. do. ... 39820	„ 2 11 6	
Do. Mulls ... 55	„ 0 15 6	
Do. do. ... 8nn	„ 1 4 0	
Do. do. ... 1170	„ 1 7 0	
Do. do. ... 1270	„ 1 9 0	
Do. do. ... 80/60	„ 2 11 0	
Do. do. ... 6/600	„ 3 9 0	
Do. do. ... 6000	„ 4 5 6	
Do. do. ... 88	„ 3 3 0	
Ritchie Nainsooks ... 3939/5959	„ 1 10 0	
Do. do. ... 3500/5500	„ 1 14 6	
Do. Mulls ... 1260	„ 1 9 3	
Do. do. ... (Jovals).	„ 2 6 9	
Lyon Nainsooks ... 4545/6767	„ 1 15 6	
Greaves do ... 8000	„ 2 15 6	
Do. Mulls ... 5060	„ 1 8 0	
Do. Nainsooks 30/50300	„ 3 0 6	
Shaw Wallace's ...Motor Car.	„ 1 15 0	
Macdonald Mulls ... 64	„ 3 8 0	
Liepmanns ... 1500s.	„ 9 10 0	
Holland ... 40000	„ 10 14 0	
Lyon ... c4000	„ 13 10 0	
Horrocks Shirtings... M O	„ 11 12 0	
Do. do. ... M H	„ 12 12 0	
Do. do. ... E F	„ 15 8 0	
Do. do. ... S O	„ 19 8 0	
Do. do. ... A O	„ 22 0 0	
Do. do. ... A M C	„ 12 8 0	
Do. do. ... O	„ 9 12 0	
Do. do. ... A I	„ 10 12 0	

YARN.

Market has again advanced in sympathy with Manchester prices and business passes in some sorts where spinners show a teadency to sell. Dealers who have not made forward contracts are buying from the bazaar, up-country demand not being very brisk. Dealers do not demand higher rates.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 31,

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 1-4 both for ready and forward. New York also remained unchanged at 52 5-8. Gold Market is stagnant. In silver business is done and the tone of the market is firm.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 9 9
97 touch Chintoo	23 4 0
National Bank	24 0 9
Chartered Bank	24 0 0
Sovereigns Shield	15 1 6
Do Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	23 15 6
Mints' Slabs	24 0 0

SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	63 13 0
17 Penny ready	63 12 0
First Settlement	63 13 0
Second „	64 4 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

We quote :—

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 7
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 4
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 10
Yellow do. ...	... „ 7 6
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 12
Unstorseed ...	... „ 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 4
Maize	... „ 21 to 22
Groundnuts ...	... „ 38 to 40
Mustardseed ...	... „ 70 to 85
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	... „ 44 to 45
Gulmarge do. ...	... „ 44 0
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	... „ 43 to 44
Do. do. do. 85/15 ...	„ 42 to 43
Do. do. do. 75/25 ...	
Do. Mixed 50/50... ...	„ 41 to 42
Gin Red Khandwa	„ 42 to 43 8
Do. Meggi	„ 43 to 44
Do. Yellow Hingaughat ...	„ 46 to 47
Do. Black Kutni ...	„ 38 to 39
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi	„ 36 to 42
Hard Red... ...	„ 32 to 34

Linseed: Home prices for linseed having advanced by 2s., local market in sympathy with the home prices advanced and there being buyers both for ready and forward prices were put up by 4 annas.

Rapeseed: Home prices were up by 3-8 and there being demand both for ready and forward local prices advanced by an anna.

Wheat: Market steady.

Cottorseed: For ready prices remain unchanged, but for forward there was an increase of two annas.

Gingelly: There was a good demand in the market and prices advanced by 8 annas per candy.

Poppyseed: The tone of the market was firm and there being good demand both for ready and forward prices advanced by two annas.

Mowraseed: There being good enquiry abroad prices advanced by one anna.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 30th December:—

Wheat	11,017	owts.
Linseed	1,074	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	650	„
Gingellyseed	19,150	„
Poppyseed	26	„
Groundnuts	4,321	„
Castorseed	3,404	„
Rice	3,536	„
Myrabollams	3,729	„
Cottenseed	46,055	„
Mowraseed	1,770	„
Gram	737	„
Joowar	124	„
Maize	2,245	„

LOCAL YARN.

For two days very good reports are coming from Shanghai market and the shippers are free buyers of good No. 10 and 12 and about 4 to 5000 of bales business was done; all the purchases were made from the buzar i.e., re-sale, because most of the Mills are refusing to sell their yarns and some of them are trying to re-bought again by paying differences to merchants, because they have not bought cotton against their sale of yarns, besides they see no change of cotton market to go down in near future. Looking to all these our yarn market is sure to go up by 4 to 6 annas than the present rates.

2800	Greaves ...	... 106'8 1-2
200	China ...	... 207'4
400	Lukhmidas ...	... 126'13
200	Indo-China ...	... 126'11
300	China ...	... 126'11 1-2
300	Currims ...	... 126'12
200	Ripon ...	... 207'7

SHARES.

AFTER the first four holidays the Share Market opened for three days only. Owing to high prices of cotton the Share Market kept weak in almost all cases. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay shares were at Rs. 1,497½ to Rs. 1,500. A good lot of the Bank of India's shares had changed hands at Rs. 66½; Indian Specie Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 53½ at which rate there were buyers at the close. In Mill shares, the Central India's dropped Rs. 1,575, Bombay United to Rs. 380; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 1,065; Currimbhoy's were quiet at Rs. 970, and Crescent's at Rs. 87½. David Mill shares opened at Rs. 360 and there were buyers at Rs. 357½ at the close; Manockjee Petit Mill shares were steady at Rs. 3,500, Kohinoor's at Rs. 667 1-2; New Great Eastern had dropped to Rs. 175 and Sun Mill shares at Rs. 140; Standard's were quiet at Rs. 1,035 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,150. In Press shares, Mofussil's have improved to Rs. 742 1-2 and New Berar's at Rs. 557 1-2. In Railway Companie's Amritsar-Patty (old issues) have improved to Rs. 120 and (new issues) to Rs. 14 premium; Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 590 and Dholka's at Rs. 115; and Tapt's changed hands at Rs. 437½. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bhadham Pile's had changed hands at Rs. 133, in Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. ordinary shares at Rs. 97 and preference shares at Rs. 151. Good lot of Phillip's were placed at Rs. 50; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares have improved to Rs. 727 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares had changed hands at Rs. 312 1-2 and preference shares stand at Rs. 272 1-2 to Rs. 275. The rest were almost unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

The cotton market has throughout this week fluctuated a good deal Prices for good Broach had reached to Rs. 326 and then declined to Rs. 306 but again advanced and to-day it stands at Rs. 320. For fine Broach prices had dropped to Rs. 338 but again advanced and to-day stands at Rs. 349. Throughout the week both exporters and mills have been regularly buying ready lot avsilable, but for forward business is not brisk. Last night good Broach stood at Rs. 318 but when Reuter's was received quoting Liverpool up by 9 points marked advanced to Rs. 322 1-2 and in the evening it closed at Rs. 320. Last night Broach Fine was quoted at Rs. 345 to Rs. 346 and then advanced to Rs. 349.

We learn of the following purchases effected to-day :—

200	Nagpore	...Volkart Bros	... 308
500	Khandeish	... do	271/272
400	Yeotmal	...M Bussan Kaisha	306/310
150	Methia	...Currimbhoy	... 273
200	Khandeish	... do	... 273
1000	Kari Ginned	...Sassoon J David	320/J-Feb

We quote :—

	Rs.
Bengal Fine ...	276
„ F. Good ...	264
Khandesh Fine ...	276
„ F. Good ...	270
Amraoti Fine ...	292
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	294
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	298
Yeotmal Fine ...	302
Nagpore Fine ...	308
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	310
Methia Fine ...	276
Broach Fine ...	350 Mar.
„ Gin Good ...	322 „
Sawginned „ ...	325 May
Westernsginned machine ...	313 „
Coompta „ ...	332 „

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday 30th Dec:—

Khandesh	2,744	Bales.
Central India	1,327	„
Barsi and Nagur	2,325	„
Berar	2,120	„
Central Provinces	3,917	„
Oomras	12,673	„
Dholera	2,711	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	45	„
Westerns	228	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	2,650	„
Bengals (Rajputana)	528	„
Sind	353	„
Other Sorts	3	„
Total	19,195	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, December 31.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	11,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Dec.—Jan. ...	8·32+4
Jan.—Feb. ...	8·33+4
Feb.—Mar. ...	8·37+4
Mar.—Apl. ...	8·39+5
Apl.—May. ...	8·41+5
May—June ...	8·43+5
June—July ...	8·42+5
July—Aug. ...	8·40+5
Aug.—Sept. ...	8·13+5

Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd., Cotton Statistics, 31st December:—

	1909	1908	Difference
Receipts for the week...	114,162	81,164	+32,998
	1909	1908	
Repts from 1st Oct. to 30th Dec. ...	952,159	430,588	+521,571
	1909	1908	
Shipts for the week, Europe...	22,615	10,460	+12,155
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	36,905	23,013	+13,893
Total ...	59,521	33,473	+26,048
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 30th Dec...	1909	1908	
Europe...	165,869	108,269	+57,600
China...	21,883	4,151	+17,732
Japan...	186,107	115,952	+70,655
Coast Ports ...	8,624	4,135	+4,389
Total ...	382,883	232,507	+150,376
Afloat in harbour, Europe...	31,490	19,715	+11,775
China, Japan and Coast Ports...	46,926	4,552	+42,374

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 4th December 1909—1,362 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October 1908 to 31st August 1909—26,168 bales.

FREIGHTS.

A steady business is being done in all ready positions at above rates or market closes steady. In forward no business is being transacted just now, but market remains very steady.

	January. Seeds.	January. Cotton.
Antwerp	... 15s. 6d.	16s.
Dunkirk	... 15s. 6d.	16s.
Havre	... 16s.	16s. 6d.
Hull	... 15s. 6d.	.....
Liverpool	... 16s.	16s. 6d.
Marseilles	... 15s. 6d.	16s.
Genoa	... 15s. 6d.	16s.
London	... 15s. 6d.	.....
Hamburg	... 16s.	16s. 6d.
Venice	... 17s.	18s.
Open Ports	... Feb. to May	15s. 6d.

PENANG TIN INGOTS.

Since our last advice market remained firm and steady. The China Mail s.s. "Himalaya," arrived here on the 27th Dec. brought 415 slabs which is considered to be a fair quantity in comparison with the local demand here and higher prices ruled on the other side.

From private advices received this week from Penang, we learn that a business of about 100 slabs has been done during the week at the last price 77·50.

Local market seems rather active and prices are maintained at Rs. 42 per maund.

As Copper has considerably advanced in London buyers here are now anxious what turn it will take in Penang market for Tins. There is every probability of a further rise in the market and we are expecting some substantial news by wire after the Holidays are over.

COALS.

The coal market is practically closed and will remain so until the 3rd January, when in view of the firmness of the Home and Bengal markets, a better demand may be looked forward to from millowners and other consumers of coal.

When the last mail left England, the home markets were characterised by a strong demand with prices showing a decidedly upward tendency and best Admiralty Coal was quoted at 16 shillings 9 pence to 17 shillings free on Board Cardiff. This firmness is being well maintained, and what is more outward freight on coal to Bombay, which four weeks backs ranged from 7 shillings to 7 shillings and 6 pence is now quoted at 8 shillings and 3 pence Even at this advanced rate steamer owners appear disinclined to enter into charters. Closely associated with the English coal export trade is the decision of the Railway and Canal Commissioners to uphold the action of the English Railway Companies in proposing to carry in future 20 cwts. to the ton instead of 21 cwts. Hitherto 21 cwts. has been the custom, and now that the Railway Companies are empowered to carry only 20 cwts. the reduction in the quantity recognised as a ton is equal to an increase of 2 1-2 p. c. in the rates for carrying the coal from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment and this increase of 2 1-2 p. c. will naturally operate as an additional charge on the coal export trade.

As regards Bengal coals we have no change to report and colliery owners do not seem inclined to give way in the matter of prices. As compared with the corresponding period of last year stocks held by the collieries generally are reported to be considerably larger; first class coals, however, are meeting with a steady demand, while some difficulty is being experienced in disposing of descriptions.

METALS.

This week about 1,500 bundles of copper were sold by different firms from £ 68-15 to £69-5 and to-day 500 bundles were sold at £70-2-6. The ring having been dissolved all the dealers are making free purchases in fear of a further advance in London. In yellow metal about 2,500 bundles were sold by different firms from £56-15 to £57-10. In the local market in copper in two days prices advanced by 1 per cent. and in yellow metal about 3 annas demand also is good.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 56	8
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 46	8
Tin Ingots.		„ 42	0
Spelter S M			
M M		„ 19	6
J			
G			
Georgshutte		„ 22	8
Copper Ingots K S		„ 51	
Copper Sheetings ... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 62	
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		47/49	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, December 30,

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	76,800	...	...
1 do ...	38,400	...	...
9 Boxes ...	3,84,000	2,70,000	...
21 do ...	14,28,490	...	...
2 Bundles ...	...	600	155
1 Bundle ...	...	1,500	4,102
1 Case ...	...	3,165	267

SILVER.

No. of packages	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
826 Bars ...	15,11,534	...	...
41 do ...	76,487	...	...
1254 do ...	22,61,569	...	...
758 Bars ...	13,68,105	...	...
492 do ...	9,03,573	...	...
1008 do ...	18,53,600	...	...
4 Bundles ...	...	8,000	...
2 do ...	...	4,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	350	...
1 Case ...	...	75	...

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	India	London
Chartered Bank of India A. and China ...	do	do
International Banking Corporation ...	do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp...	do	do
National Bank of India ...	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd	do	do
Comptoir National D. Escompte de Paris...	do	do
Do ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	India	London
Do ...	do	do
Do ...	Salsette	do
Standard Oil Co. of N. York	Africa	Behrein
A. M. Meer ...	Dwarka	Bussrah
A. Shashoo ...	do	Bagdad
M. S. A. K. Habibbula ...	Moshtari	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 29th Dec. 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	48	57,240
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	43	50,451

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The net profit of the Bank of India Limited for the year ending 31st December including the sum of Rs. 61,895-9-6 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,83,988-6-5.

An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000.

The directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ending 31st December at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, which will amount to Rs. 1,50,000 and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,76,486-6-5 to next account after paying a bonus of one month's salary to the Staff of the Bank.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 p.c.	1500
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	66½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	13 „	1490
Bank of Madras...	500	500	10 „	1200
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100		113
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10		10
Specie Bank ...	100	50		53½
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100		250
Punjab National Bank...	100	100		120
People's Bank of India...	50	30		32
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	6 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. ...	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	8 p.c.	590
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	5 „	120
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100		...
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	437½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	6 „	115

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Asbdown & Co....	100	100	6 p.c.	290
All India Ut. Co. Ld....	100	20	...	12
Bamankua ...	10	10	...	9½
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p.c.	36
Badham Pile ...	100	100	...	133
Baroda Tram. Co ...	100	100	4 p.c.	Par
Bombay Burmah T Corpn ...	125	125	15 p.c.	435
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ...O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	97
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	15½
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	...	...
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	40	980
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ...O	250	250	10	312½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	335
Delhi Flour...	200	200	10	130
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	18 p.c.	120
John Ro

GOSS P OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

THE EMPIRE BUILDER.

When the history of the last twenty years comes to be written, Sir Alfred Jones will take rank among the great builders of the Empire. He will join that goodly company which includes Rajah Brooke, the good genius of Borneo; Sir Stamford Raffles, who "governed and lifted up" the natives of Java, and would have added that magnificent island to the Empire if our rulers of those days had had a little more foresight; as it was, the wisdom of Raffles gave us Singapore, "the second doorway of the world's great trade." Sir Alfred Jones will be numbered with Rhodes, with Warren Hastings and we might add perhaps with the Lynch Brothers, whose energies on the Euphrates and Tigris are now engaging the attention of Turkey. To the great firm of Elder, Dempster and Co. and its guiding spirit we owe the railways on the Gold Coast, the consolidation of Nigeria, the transport of armies to the Boer War. It was the man from Carmarthen who derived malaria of half its terrors by further- the attack on the mosquito. The West Indies and the poor of our London streets alike had a benefactor in the man who found a market for the Jamaica bananas and poured them into the costers' barrows at the ridiculous price of two or three a penny. Sir Alfred Jones's life is an example of what capital and individual effort, both so abhorred by the modern Socialist, may do for the country of its birth.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Sir Christopher Furness's experiment in co-partnership looks like being a successful one. Nine per cent. is the dividend paid on the workmen's shares in the important West Hartlepool Shipyard known as Irvine's Shipbuilding and Drydocks Company (Limited), and the Secretary of the Company has issued a letter to the workmen-shareholders to know whether this arrangement—which has been on trial for the last nine months—meets with their approval, and should be continued. A dividend of 9 per cent. for nine months is a very pretty return, and should not only be a desirable supplement to wages, but a very strong inducement to all the workers connected with the concern to do their utmost in its service. There is no better principle in the world than that of co-operation. By giving the worker a share in the profits of the industry he is engaged in, he is made to realise that it is to his interest just as much as to the interest of the other shareholders and the board of directors that his work should be honestly and soundly done, and both he and the company—of which he is now a part—profit from that understanding. It is to be hoped that the success of this experiment both from the point of view of the workers and the other shareholders, may have important and far-reaching results in our system of industry.

THE MARCH OF CANCER.

The Registrar-General tells us that cancer continues to increase in these islands. As a matter of fact, to the best of one's belief, there are annually some 30,000 fresh cases. And still science is baffled. There are "cures" in plenty, it is true, but none stamped with the hall-mark of general acceptance. And the death-rate rises from year to year. Some observers have noted that this rise coincides with the equally steady rise in the standard of comfort. Our grandmothers, our mothers even, had to content themselves with not a little dry bread in the course of the day, even when the family income ran well into four figures. Their youthful descendants require cakes and jams. Through every class when times are good this rise comfort is noticeable. The point need not be elaborated or further illustrated; it is a truism. Arguing from this parallelism, Professor Czerny and other doctors of European fame, recommend us to avoid rich food and irritant beverages, and to confine ourselves to the simple life. In view of the appalling and distressing nature of the malady, which every year takes a firmer grip on these islands, and baffles our doctors, this advice is at least worth consideration, quite apart from its contingent effects, the happy effect on our pockets and temper, and so forth.

AMONG HIS MOUNTAINS.

We may all congratulate Mr. Lloyd-George on his change of tone. His speech at Carnarvon was one of his best efforts. Though one disagrees with every important word of it, and recognises the political dreamer in sentence after sentence, one notes also a vast and pleasant contrast to the Limehouse diatribe in style and feeling. He would not say it was a more statesmanlike speech, but it was certainly less of a tub-thumper's. And why should Mr. Lloyd-George speak so differently in Wales from the manner he adopts in England? Is it another instance of the old Celtic scorn of the Saxon? Will any fetched demagogic stuff do for England, while Wales must have more restraint, more decency, a nearer approach to reasonableness? Solve the problem as you may the fact is strongly demonstrated in this Carnarvon speech that the Chancellor of the Exchequer talks more like a real Chancellor when he addresses his own countrymen. It was the manner, not the matter, of his speech which showed so much improvement. As for the substance, it was full of the old fierce resentment against property and riches without any sense of their importance to the community, and the arguments about the Lords were as far fetched as ever. Because the Lords threw out this Bill in one year and that Bill in another year they were charged with a desire to have a general election every year. Mr. Lloyd-George seems to have been studying the remarkable contribution to the debate on the Finance Bill made by the Lord Chancellor. He betters the instruction, but both teacher and pupil stray beyond the bounds of ordinary political reason when they ask us to suppose that the Upper House is inspired with a terrible zeal for general elections.

FROM THE CAPE TO THE CONGO.

The progress of the Cape to Cairo Railway reads almost like the history of a railway in another planet, so little known is the region through which it is being driven, so great are the possibilities provided by the undertaking. The railway, in fact, is the one great romantic episode of an unromantic age. After leaving Bulluwayo, for ever famous for the victories achieved by a militant doctor over the truculent Matabele, and the Mateppo hills, on whose crest Rhodes, the great begetter of the line, lies buried, the line passes through the district of Wankie, where coal is sticking up out of the land, and reaches Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. Here, near this magnificent waterfall, discovered by Livingstone half a century ago—here in the heart of Africa a great regatta is to be held in a few months. Leaping over the Kafue river by a mighty bridge, constructed by British labour of British materials, the line runs through a fine grain district, where 15,000 bags rotted last season for want of transport, to the zinc and lead mines of Broken Hill, and now has been linked up with the copper districts of the Congo. Never stopping a moment even for the war this fascinating work, financed in part by the late Mr. Beit, has gone on day by day under the guidance of its English contractors. Few things has England done better or with greater advantage to the Empire and the human race.

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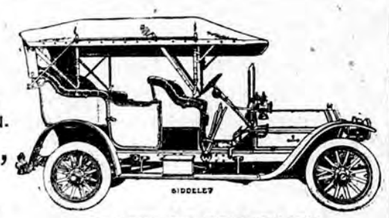

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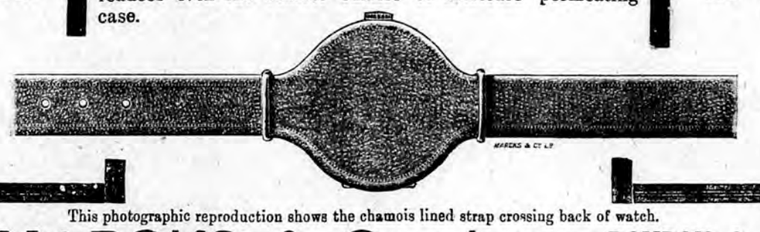

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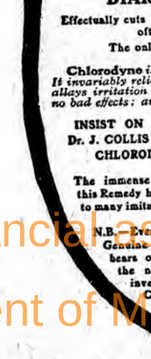

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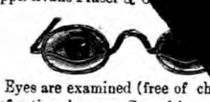

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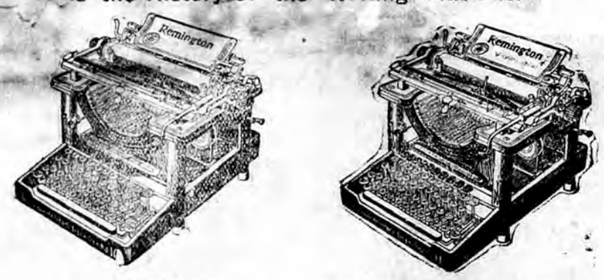

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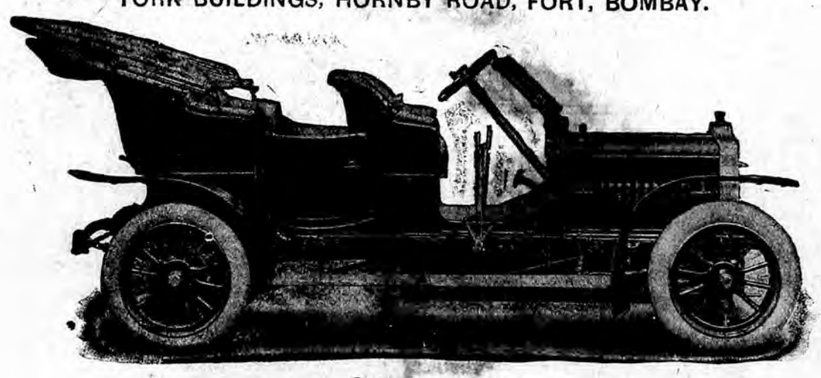

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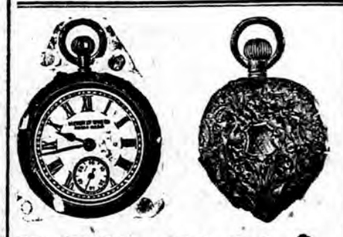

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